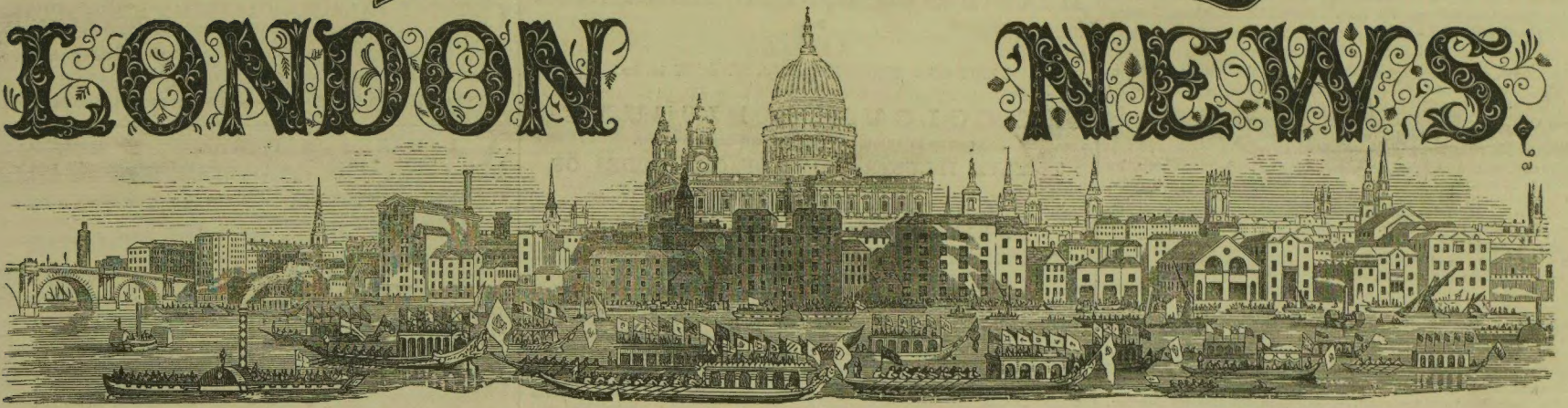


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

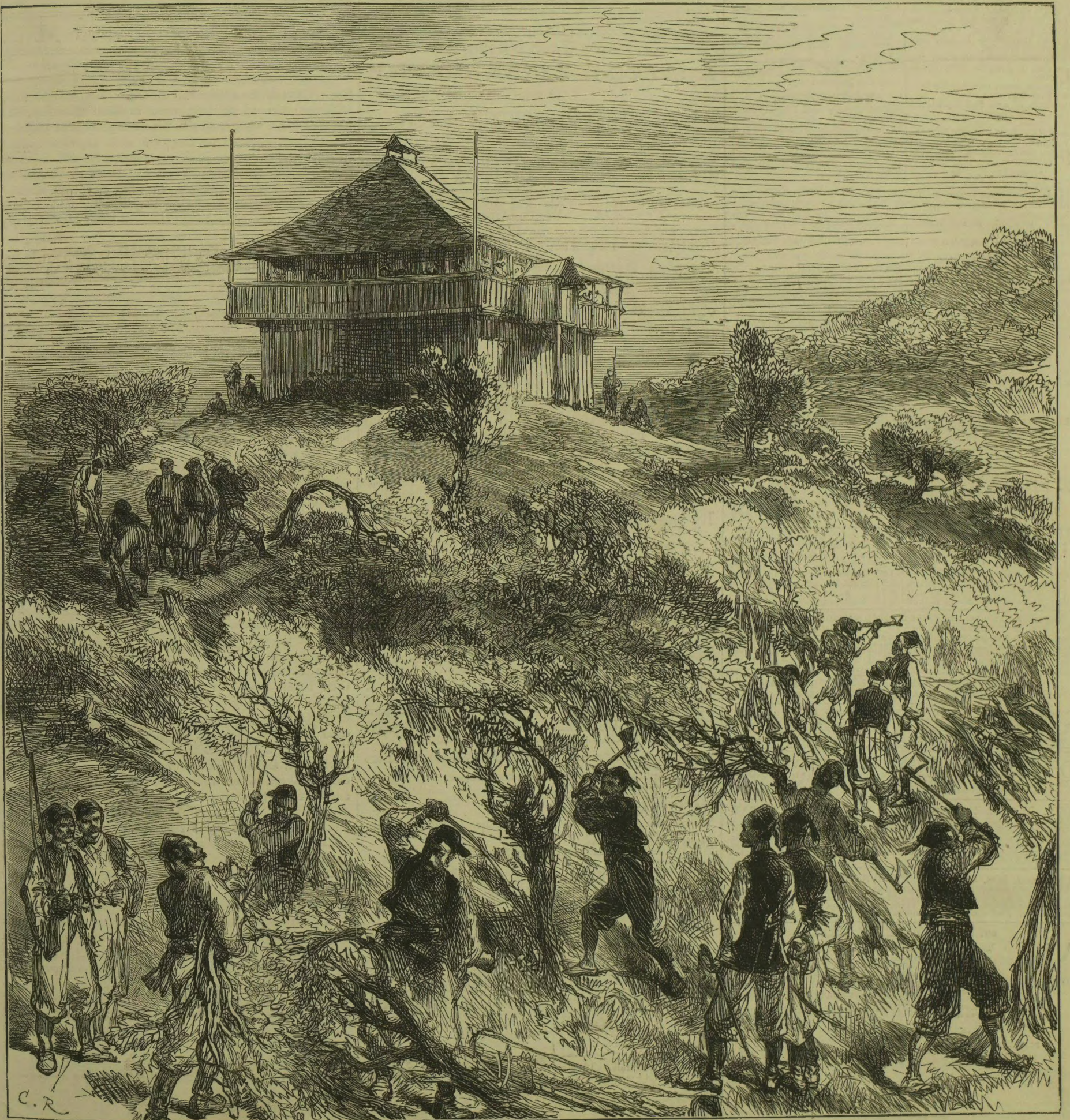


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1889.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

WITH (SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT (By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: TURKISH SOLDIERS FELLING TREES ON MOUNT KARULA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Shobdon Court, Herefordshire, Lady Bateman, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Heythrop, Oxon, the Hon. Mrs. Brassey, of a son.
On the 7th inst., the wife of the Rev. Edward Muckleston, Hasleley Rectory, Warwick, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. John the Evangelist's, Wilton-road, Walter George Stirling, son of Sir Walter and Lady Caroline Stirling, to Viscountess Clifden.
On the 19th inst., at 3, Park Terrace (East), Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith, Walter Douglass Duncan, Glencarron, Denny, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. William Collins, Glasgow.
On the 14th inst., at the parish church, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, by the Rev. William Rogers Cope, William, son of Alexander Comyns, Esq., Ardenaine, Glenageary, in the county of Dublin, to Katie, daughter of the late Alfred Parker, Esq., Calcutta, and step-daughter of Henry R. Stone, Esq., Bedford, Havering-atte-Bower. No cards.
On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Potton, Beds, by the Rev. G. W. Bidwell, Samuel Chitty, of London, to Mary Elizabeth (Bessie), eldest daughter of John Harrison Miller, of Potton.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, Hartwood Hall, Chorley, Lancashire, William Hawkshead Talbot, Esq., J.P., in his 63rd year.
On the 12th inst., at 4, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, Lady Frances Ley, relict of John Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, in the county of Devon, second daughter of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.
On the 19th inst., at 1, Eldon-road, Kensington, Sir Charles Cowper, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, Australia, aged 68.
On the 15th inst., at Wimbledon, William Lowther, Esq., formerly of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, and Streatham-hill, aged 57.
* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

SUNDAY, Oct. 24.		WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27.	
Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Hall; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clouston; 7 p.m., the Rev. G. E. Jelf, Vicar of Saffron Walden.		Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days). Pharmaceutical Society, election of annuitants, noon. University College, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. J. D. Bell on the Laws of India). Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Reading by Mrs. Stirling).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.		THURSDAY, Oct. 28.	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. W. R. Jolley.		St. Simon and St. Jude, apostles. Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, autumnal election, London Tavern, noon.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.		FRIDAY, Oct. 29.	
Savoy, closed.		New moon, 5.13 p.m.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Hare-hunting begins. Southwell Agricultural Show. St. Paul's Cathedral, morning service, 11.45 a.m., the Bishop of London's charge.	
MONDAY, Oct. 25.		SATURDAY, Oct. 30.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bishop of London's visitation sermon by the Rev. W. D. MacLagan, Vicar of Kensington.		Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.	
Christ's Hospital, annual dinner, London Tavern.			
Newmarket Races, Houghton Meeting.			
Special meeting at Guildhall and déjeuner, Prince Leopold to take up his freedom.			
Medical Society, 8 p.m.			
Balaklava banquet at the Alexandra Palace.			
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor W. A. Hunter on the study of Roman law).			
TUESDAY, Oct. 26.			
Hull Fruit, Flower, and Bird Show (two days).			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.	Feet in 24 hours.
Oct. 13	29.163	43.0	37.8	83	7	52.8	WSW. NE. ENE.	217	0.00	
14	29.206	44.9	42.1	94	10	50.0	NNW. NW. N.	326	1.25	
15	29.524	48.7	43.4	83	9	54.8	NNW. N.	185	0.00	
16	29.701	43.2	40.4	91	5	51.9	WSW. NW.	107	0.00	
17	29.783	47.8	45.6	93	3	59.5	WSW. SE. ESE.	272	0.10	
18	29.758	50.2	44.6	82	10	56.3	E. ENE.	554	0.70	
19	29.675	49.2	46.3	90	10	51.8	ESE.	500	0.30	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.163 29.206 29.524 29.701 29.783 29.758 29.675
Temperature of Air .. 43.0° 44.9° 48.7° 43.2° 47.8° 50.2° 49.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 37.8° 42.1° 43.4° 40.4° 45.6° 44.6° 46.3°
Direction of Wind NE. N. N. W. WSW. ESE. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 14	11 04	11 51	12 36	1 13	1 43	2 18
10 14	11 04	11 51	12 36	1 13	1 43	2 18

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ's Resurrection," "The Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL (Fourth Season), on MONDAY, NOV. 1, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Three o'clock precisely. Miss Anna Williams: Pianoforte, Mrs. Beesley (Pupil of Dr. Hans von Bülow) and Mr. Walter Bache: Violin, Herr Wilhelm; Accompanist, Mr. Zerbin. Stalls (unnumbered), Five Shillings; Balcony, Three Shillings; Admission One Shilling. Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 81, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, EYES AND NO EYES, a Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A TALE OF OLD CHINA. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Three. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford Circus. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, contains:—

Duke of Parma and Petrarch, winners of the Cesarewitch and Middle Park Plate.
Scene from "The Porter of Havre," at the English Opera.
The Arctic ship Pandora.
Sketches of Hunters. (By Flatman.)
The Humours of Bicycling in Paris.
A Bouquet of Game.
The Great Match between Galopin and Lowlander. (A double-page illustration, drawn by J. Sturgess.)
Bound for Winter Quarters.
Prize Pointers, Setters, and Toy-Terriers at Recent Dog Shows.
Our Captious Critic.
Circular Notice. "The Tiny Traveller" at Dover. The Histrion's Horn-Book, V.—The Utility Man. Lord William Lennox on Coaching. Notes on Shooting. "Doncaster" on Past and Future Racing. Notices of the New Pieces at the Theatres. Athletics. Chess. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week.
Published at the Office, 198, Strand. Every Saturday. Price 6d.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT in the Great Irish Drama, SHAUGHRAUN, illustrated with beautiful Scenery by William Beverly, at 7.45 every Evening. Preceded by THE WHITE HAT. To conclude with A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. Prices from 6d., £4 4s. Doors open at 6.30; Commence at 7. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE. LAST SEVEN NIGHTS. CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY), at Eight o'clock, last performance of TROVATORE; MONDAY, OCT. 25, L'ORFÈVRE D'HAVRE; TUESDAY, OCT. 26, MARITANA; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, THE WATER-CARRIER; THURSDAY, OCT. 28, FAUST; FRIDAY, OCT. 29, THE WATER-CARRIER; SATURDAY, OCT. 30 (last night) MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

THE ROYAL PARK THEATRE.—Brilliant Success. This and Every Evening, at Seven, the laughable Farce of TURN HIM OUT; to be followed by the world-renowned Opéra-Bouffe GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, in which Miss Emily Soldene will sustain her original character of Dogan, supported by most of the artists in the original cast. During the Opera, will be introduced a Grand Divertissement by the celebrated Mdlle. Sara, supported by a brilliant troupe of Corymbes. Box-office now open. No fees for booking. Seats from 6d. to 6s.; Private Boxes, from 1s. 6d. to £5 3s. Open at 6.30, curtain to rise at 7.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Largest and most magnificent Theatre in the World. Open Every Evening at 7.30. New Proscenium and the interior magnificently redecorated.

LYCEUM.—MACBETH.—Every Evening at Eight. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe). Preceded, at Seven, by THE WEDDING DAY. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Booking fees abolished. Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR of Special Attractions for WEEK ending OCTOBER 30, 1875. TUESDAY, OCT. 26.—Standard English Comedy. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.—Instrumental Concert by Company's Orchestral Band. THURSDAY, OCT. 28.—Standard English Comedy. SATURDAY, OCT. 30.—Fifth Saturday Concert. Midget Haulons daily. Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING 25th inst. MONDAY.—The BALAKLAVA CHARGE COMMEMORATION BANQUET and FETE (see below and daily papers). TUESDAY.—Opera, TROVATORE, with Carl Rosa Opera Company (last but one of the Series)—Mdlle. OSTOJA-Torralani. WEDNESDAY.—Entertainment in Circus, Concert, &c. THURSDAY.—Opera, MARTHA, with Carl Rosa Opera Company (last of the Series). FRIDAY.—Concert, Entertainment in Circus, &c. SATURDAY.—First of the SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS and Illuminated Promenades. Rossini's STABAT MATER and Miscellaneous Concert. Matinee. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Mariotti Secchi, Signor Rocca, and Mr. Henry Gay. Admission One Shilling and Chorus. (See daily papers.) Increased One Shilling each day; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The BALAKLAVA CHARGE. COMMEMORATION BANQUET and FETE.—MONDAY NEXT.—Exhibition of Relics and Objects of Interest of the Crimea War and Balaklava Charge. Entertainment in Theatre. The leading Artists from the principal theatres have kindly consented to appear. Grand Military Concert, Six Hundred Performers. SPECIAL DISPLAY of FIREWORKS. See daily papers for full particulars of arrangements.

ARCTIC SKETCHES.

We have received, by the Pandora, several Sketches Drawn on Wood in the Polar Regions. Some of these appear in the present issue, and others will be given next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

The readers of the *Illustrated London News*, we are sure, will not take us to task, even in their thoughts, for deviating this week from the broad highways of political intelligence, studded as they are with topics of public interest, that we may call their attention for a moment to tidings which have happily emerged from the depths of Equatorial Africa, setting forth what has been already achieved, and what it is hoped may still be achieved, by Mr. Stanley, the gallant explorer sent forth by the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*. Two letters published in the first-mentioned journal from the hand of the illustrious traveller bespeak the interest not only of the scientific but of the civilised world. We shall be pardoned for yielding to the temptation unexpectedly addressed to us to select the Stanley letters for observation, even though the visit of the Emperor of Germany to Italy, the important speeches of M. Thiers and M. Rouher on the affairs of France, and the satisfactory diplomatic settlement of the difference between England and China, must, as a natural consequence, remain unnoticed.

We presume that Mr. Stanley, the commissioner who represents the proprietors of the English and American journals already mentioned, is sufficiently well known as the intrepid African explorer who discovered Dr. Livingstone when he was pretty well given up for lost. There were some scientific men—not many we hope—who for a short time suspected the authenticity of Mr. Stanley's communications on that occasion. They will, no doubt, be among the first to welcome with high appreciation his present letters. He has proved himself to be a worthy successor of the great African explorer. In many respects he resembles him. In courage, in endurance, in energetic prosecution of the mission which he has undertaken, in knowledge of men, in dependence upon God, he has disclosed very much of the same type of character which distinguished his renowned predecessor. It is, perhaps, one of the rarest characters which men are wont to exhibit to their fellow-men. It demands a degree of self-abnegation which very few are found ready to give. It develops its highest attributes out of sight. It finds its chief reward in the work which it does. It foregoes for the sake of a future, and, after all, a contingent, public advantage, all the blessings of civilisation. It encounters daily dangers, where there is no eye to mark its bravery, and submits cheerfully to innumerable privations. Sense of duty is its highest law. Hope of rendering benefit to mankind is its strongest stimulus. The absorption of selfish motives in the work proposed to be accomplished is one of the main elements of its eventual success. If any men lay their contemporaries or their posterity under obligations that cannot be adequately discharged, such men as Mr. Stanley do so.

The first letter of Mr. Stanley describes with as much brevity as the subject would admit of his progress from his starting-point to the Lake Victoria Nyanza. We purposely omit names of places because, unknown and uncouth as they are, they would only, in such a slight reference as this, distract attention. The traveller very soon quitted that region of equatorial Africa traversed by his predecessors. His little band, consisting of 300 natives, soldiers and porters, forced their way over a forest upland for 720 miles in the course of 103 days. Creeping with laborious effort through the jungle, exposed to the depressing influence of the stifling atmosphere, encountering at almost every station the ill-will of the natives, sometimes nearly starved, sometimes forced to fight for their lives, always, however, patient of evil, and relying far more upon conciliatory methods than upon the force under

his command, Mr. Stanley reached at last the coast of the Great Lake. There, putting together and launching his little vessel, the "Lady Alice," carried in sections from the beginning to the end of his land journey, he camped his followers, reduced by sickness, fatigue, and fighting, to 166, and embarked for the circumnavigation of the Victoria Nyanza, which he found to be an inland sea of rhomboidal outline, about 230 miles long by some 180 broad. From his southern starting-point he skirted the coast eastward and northward to the top of the lake, went right round the north shore, down the western coast, and across the mouth of the Kagera River and the south-western corner of the lake, to the point from which he started. He has sent home a map of what he saw, with notes and descriptions, from which scientific geographers at home can deduce trustworthy geographical conclusions. We need hardly say that he has made an immense addition to our previous stock of exact knowledge in regard to Equatorial Africa.

The worth of this knowledge we shall not here attempt to discuss. In what several ways it may bear upon the social and moral welfare of the natives of that largely unexplored region of the earth we need not speculate. There will come a time, no doubt, when "the wilderness will blossom as the rose;" and perhaps, long before the advent of that future, the name and memory of Stanley, associated with those of Livingstone, Speke, Grant, Baker, and other gallant and successful explorers, will have secured undying reverence. There is, however, one feature of Mr. Stanley's expedition which is specially noteworthy. He is the representative of two journals with which the world is well acquainted. Their enterprise planned his mission. Their liberality has furnished him abundantly with the means of fulfilling it, and it is through their columns that his success hitherto has been made known to the world. The public spirit which conceived, and the beneficence which has contributed to the realisation of, this great undertaking demand—and, we trust, will receive—grateful recognition. A new way of employing private means for humanitarian ends—and, we may add, a most fruitful way—has thus been initiated. May the example find many imitators!

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, continues at Balmoral Castle. Major-General Ramsay Stewart, commanding the forces in Scotland, Captain Phipps, D.A.A.G., and Lieutenant L. C. Spencer, 5th Lancers, A.D.C., had luncheon at the castle yesterday week, and were afterwards presented to her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. John Barclay, Tich Church, Edinburgh. Her Majesty and the Princess make frequent excursions on Deeside. Miss Ethel Cadogan, who has been appointed by the Queen second lady in attendance on Princess Beatrice, has arrived at the castle. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross left Balmoral last week.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales continues at Sandringham, and, accompanied by her children, makes frequent excursions in the neighbourhood. Her Royal Highness, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated.

The King and Queen of Denmark, accompanied by Prince John of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, uncle of the Princess, left Copenhagen on Wednesday for Rumpenheim. Thence they proceed, via Paris, to England, where they intend staying till the beginning of December. Their Majesties will then return to Denmark, accompanied by the Princess and her children, who will pass the Christmas holidays at Copenhagen.

The Duke of Connaught sailed from Southampton on Thursday week, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Venetia*, for Gibraltar, where he is going on military service. No special preparations were made for his Royal Highness, who shipped as an ordinary first-class passenger.

Prince Leopold returned on Saturday last to his residence, Wykeham House, St. Giles's, Oxford, for Michaelmas Term. His Royal Highness attended Divine service in the cathedral on Sunday.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon have returned to Chiselhurst from the Continent.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt left the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Tuesday, to visit the Earl and Countess of Cawdor at Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster left Prussia House, on Monday, for Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left St. Anne's Hill, Chertsey, for their residence in Wimpole-street.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, accompanied by his three daughters, left Gravesend, yesterday week, in Messrs. Green's steam-ship *Sultan*, to take up his new position as Governor of Madras.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have arrived at Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, from Scotland.

The Marquis of Headfort has arrived at his residence in Grafton-street, from Headfort House, Kells.

Earl and Countess Sydney have arrived at their seat, Froggnal, Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Leicester have arrived at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, from Scotland.

The marriage of the Hon. G. S. Douglas Penrhyn, eldest son of Lord Penrhyn, and member for Carnarvonshire, with Miss Gertrude Glynn, daughter of the late Canon Glynn, Rector of Hawarden, and niece of Mr. Gladstone, was solemnised at Hawarden Church on Thursday. Lord Sudely, Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, the bridegroom's cousin, was best man. Mr. Gladstone was present at the ceremony. After breakfast the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Penrhyn left for Pickington Hall, Warwickshire, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Austen-Leigh, A. H., to be Rector of Wintebourne, Gloucestershire. Colville, Asgill Horatio; Vicar of Sutton-on-the-Hill, Derby. Frew, James Joseph; Vicar of Stopley, Bedfordshire. Hartley, S.; Vicar of Sawrey. Jones, Charles E.; Senior Curate of St. John's, Battersea. Langley, Goodrich; Rector of Somersham. Lynch, Robert B.; Vicar of Lilbourne, Northants. Majendie, W. H.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barnstable. Nagle-Gillman, J. F.; Vicar of Henock and Knighton. Sharpe, J. W.; Vicar of Northleach. Vincent, Marshall Clarke; Vicar of Charlton All Saints', near Salisbury, and Chaplain to Earl Nelson.—*Guardian*.

The foundation-stone of St. Luke's School-Church, Albion-hill, Brighton, was laid on Monday, in the presence of a large number of persons.

On Sunday the Bishop of Durham reopened the Church of St. Margaret in his cathedral city, which has been restored, from designs by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler. The removal of the heavy west gallery has thrown open the fine old tower.

At a meeting of the clergy and others of the rural deanery of Chesterfield, held on Monday, it was resolved to endeavour to erect a church and form a new parish at Brampton, in memory of the late Ven. Archdeacon Hill.

The reredos at Exeter Cathedral is undergoing some alteration, at the suggestion and under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, and for that purpose a portion of the stonework has to be displaced, but all will be restored.

The Rev. W. Parkhouse is making a special effort to re-seat his parish church of Perranzabuloe, near Truro, which was strongly rebuilt, in 1804, with the materials of the old church of St. Piran-in-the-Sands. About £150 more is required.

The Royal assent has been obtained, in spite of considerable local opposition, to the scheme proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the demolition of the Church of St. Michael, Queenhithe (rebuilt in 1677 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren), and the affiliation of the parish to that of St. James's, Garlickhithe.

The Rochester Diocesan Conference, yesterday week, discussed the burials question, and almost unanimously passed a resolution declaring the claim for varying ministrations in the burial-grounds of the Church to be inadmissible, and suggesting that additional places for sepulture should be provided by local authorities.

The Bishop of Chichester has been engaged in his second triennial visitation. In his charge he asserts that in the western part of Sussex Rome is endeavouring to proselytise; and combats the prevalent fallacy that disestablishment would give greater freedom, and that an Established Church cripples the zeal or dwards the spiritual energies of its members.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a reply to the address presented to the Prince of Wales by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His Royal Highness, through General Knollys, expresses his admiration for the missionaries, and assures the Archbishop that there will be no omission of any opportunity that may present itself during his visit to India to give encouragement to those earnest men.

A large gathering of civil and military spectators assembled, last Saturday, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a new district church in the town of Aldershot by the Bishop of Winchester. At the close of the ceremony a number of county gentlemen of the vicinity, officers, and principal residents met together in the Assembly Room at a public luncheon, presided over by Viscount Midleton. Mr. Anderson, of Waverley Abbey, has contributed £1000 to the fund.

In opening the Archidiaconal Conference at Cambridge, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Ely said he accepted with thankfulness the diocesan organisation which he inherited from Bishop Harold Browne, the successor to Dr. Wilberforce in the see of Winchester. He urged the advantage of making such meetings practical. Mr. Bernal Osborne's Burials Bill was discussed, and a resolution was adopted condemnatory of its principles. There was a general feeling that while the privileges of the Church of England should not be injuriously encroached upon, something should be done to meet the views of the dissenters.—The Bishop, speaking upon lay patronage at an Archidiaconal Conference at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, condemned the sale of next presentations, but protested against the abolishment of the sale of advowsons.

The Bishop of Peterborough began his triennial visitation in the cathedral church yesterday week. In his charge he dealt *inter alia* with the question of religious education. Church schools, he remarked, now turned out tolerably good Bible scholars, but too many of these were indifferent Christians. They had dealt with religion too much as a school task, and had acquired a distaste for it. Accordingly, their heads, and not their hearts, had been touched. Although he rejoiced at the increase in the number of Church services, there was a danger lest these should be allowed to supersede the pastoral intercourse which a clergyman should have with his parishioners. The good pastor should know his flock and be known of them. His Lordship enforced the paramount importance of Church work as the best means of Church defence and Church extension. It was impossible to appreciate fully the mischief done by a parish priest who lived the life of a drone. The career of such a man might pass comparatively unnoticed, but it led to schism and infidelity.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. William Grundy, B.A., late scholar of Worcester College, has been elected to a Fellowship in that college.

Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge, B.A., of Exeter, has been elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen.

Mr. George Grundy, from Aberdeen University, has been elected to a mathematical postmastership in Merton College, and Mr. J. H. Judson, from Manchester Grammar School, to a natural science postmastership. The following gentlemen have been elected to classical postmasterships:—E. Chapman, of Bradfield College; E. V. A. Maitland, of Somersetshire College, Bath.

At Lincoln, scholarships (classical) have been awarded to W. Ray, from Christ's College, Finchley, and F. E. D. Sandford, from Trinity College, Glenalmond.

George B. Hughes, from the Wesleyan College, Taunton, who was placed third in the mathematical list of the Oxford Local Examinations this year, has been elected by the Provost and Fellows of Worcester to an exhibition in that college.

The examination for the vacant scholarships and exhibitions at Exeter has terminated as follows:—Stapleton scholarships (for those born or educated within the diocese of Exeter), R. T. Bloomfield, Haileybury College; and A. W. Upcott, Sherborne School. Symes Exhibition—H. Gee, Clifton College. How Exhibition—G. L. Hawker, Winchester College. Gifford Exhibition—R. M. Ward, Ashburton School. Natural Science Scholarships—R. H. Peek, New College, Oxford, and C. M' Rae,

King's College London; proximo accessit, Carl T. V. Buch, Christ's Hospital.

The following elections have taken place at Jesus:—To Classical Scholarships—Messrs. D. J. Hunt, commoner of Jesus College; and Thomas J. Evans, from Ruthin Grammar School. To Mathematical Scholarships—Messrs. D. G. Davies, commoner of Jesus College; Robert Newport, from Bristol Grammar School; and William Roberts, from Dolgelly Grammar School.

The death is announced of one of the most eminent members of the University of Oxford, the Rev. William Edward Jelf, younger brother of the late Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London. Mr. Jelf died at Hastings, on Monday, in his sixty-fifth year.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Senate was held in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of conferring degrees, diplomas, and honours on the students of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway who had successfully passed examinations for the current year. The proceedings were witnessed by a large audience, who included many ladies. The chair was taken by the Duke of Leinster, Chancellor of the University, who distributed the prizes after his opening address.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

The following scholarships and exhibitions were awarded last week:—Scholars: Thomas Owens, Aberystwith, £40, given by Mr. David Davies, M.P., Llandinam; E. Jones Griffiths, Anglesey, £30, given by the Council of the College; E. W. Thomas, Bryneglwys, £25, given by Mr. Eleazer Pugh, Liverpool; R. A. Griffiths, Carnarvon, £25, given by Mr. Eleazer Pugh, Liverpool; Thomas Thomas, Llandysul, £20, given by the commercial travellers of North Wales; T. F. Roberts, Aberdovey, £20, given by the commercial travellers of South Wales. Exhibitioners: D. S. Owen, New Quay; J. Evans, Llandysul; D. L. Jones, Llandello; J. H. Jones, Merthyr; J. G. Davies—£10 each. Prizemen: H. R. Daniel, Cardigan; T. E. Ellis, Bala; W. Hobley, Carnarvon, £5 each. Close Scholarships: J. D. E. Rees, Irwell School Scholarship, £20; P. M. Pierce, Dinorwic Scholarship, £25.

The following scholarships and exhibitions have been adjudged at the opening of the academical year at King's College, London.—(1) Science Exhibition (open), given by the Clothworkers' Company, to J. F. W. Silk. Special Extra Exhibition, W. P. Root. (2) Theological Department; Resident Studentships to F. H. A. Hawkins, H. B. Hyde, E. R. Hayne. (3) General Literature and Science Department—Freaker Exhibitions to C. H. K. Harper and T. F. Hobson. (4) Applied Science Department—Freaker Exhibition to H. Nettlefold; College Exhibitions to J. P. Kirkman, D. S. Marjoribanks, and J. L. Rigden. (5) Medical Department—Warneford Scholarship to Norman Dalton. Denis M'Donnell and F. H. Norvill, æq.

On Monday the new Ladies' College, known as Newnham Hall, at the back of the colleges at Cambridge, was formally opened, and received into its rooms twenty-seven students, the resident mistress being Miss Clough, the sister of the poet. This hall was much needed, as accommodation could not be found at Girtton College. The large number of ladies who go to Cambridge for the purpose of attending lectures could not be provided with lodgings, a difficulty that will now be removed. Newnham Hall has been built, at considerable cost, by a number of persons interested in promoting the higher education of women, who have formed themselves into a limited liability company for that purpose. The payment for one term's residence at the hall is to be £20. There are some exhibitions and scholarships, which are open to competition, and can be held by lady students at the hall. Those ladies who intend to make teaching a profession will be allowed to attend the lectures.

The Rev. H. D. M. Spence, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, The Crypt, Gloucester, formerly Professor of Divinity at St. David's, Lampeter, has been appointed Principal of Gloucester Theological College, in the place of the Rev. W. H. Girdlestone, resigned.

The Rev. Principal Lumsden, of the Aberdeen Free Church College, died on Sunday night in Aberdeen.

Mr. Thomas Dobson, Head Master of the Royal Grammar School at Hexham, has been appointed Dr. Hooppell's successor as head master of the Marine School of South Shields.

Lord Wrottesley presided, yesterday week, at the opening of a new grammar-school at Wolverhampton, which has been built at a cost of £20,000. Lord Lyttelton and the Master Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, London, were present, together with the Mayor and Corporation. A civic entertainment followed. Lord Lyttelton delivered an address, in which he denied that he was the enemy of the Greek language. He was its enemy in certain lower schools, but not where it could be completely studied, as at this school.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Turkish Government seems to be gaining the upper hand in this unfortunate province. A despatch from Server Pasha to the Grand Vizier announces that more than 2000 insurgents have been completely defeated at Grap, near Ojoupitcha, by Chefket Pasha. The insurgents took refuge on Montenegrin territory, leaving 160 dead on the field. The despatch adds that the inhabitants of seventeen villages in the district of Popovo, who had taken an active part in the insurrectionary movement, have submitted to the Turkish authorities. The *Times*' correspondent at Ragusa has ascertained that this result was attended with acts of great cruelty on the part of the Turks. Popovo was attacked and pillaged, some of the people were killed, and thousands were driven from their homes. At Mostar, the chief town of the province, Server Pasha has published the Imperial iradé granting reforms. The document is accompanied by a detailed explanation of the provisions made for putting these reforms into execution, and by a renewed appeal to the insurgents to lay down their arms.

Our Correspondent and Special Artist furnishes a sketch of the Turkish soldiers cutting wood in the forest of Mount Karaula, which is in Bosnia, on the frontier of Herzegovina.

Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., and his young wife had a most cordial welcome on their arrival at Hawarden Castle from the Duke of Westminster's residence, Cliveden.

Mr. George De la Poer Beresford was, on Monday, elected a member for Armagh by a majority of 31 votes over Dr. Kaye. Both gentlemen are Conservatives.

The tenth annual sale of fat beasts was held at Claremont Park, Esher, on Tuesday afternoon, when forty-eight oxen in good condition were offered to public competition. There was a large company present, and after luncheon, at which Mr. Ewen Macdonald, her Majesty's agent, presided, the sale commenced. The bidding was spirited, and the whole lot realised £1536 10s., giving an average of nearly £31 each.



VISIT OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON TO EPPING FOREST.



NATIVES OF BURMAH.

NATIVES OF BURMAH.

The kingdom of Ava or Burmah, which occupies the upper part of the plain watered by the Irrawaddy, above Rangoon and the British provinces, has lately been much spoken of in connection with the disputes which the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth was designed to settle; and there has been some apprehension of hostilities between King Mounglon and her Majesty Queen Victoria. We have on several occasions given views of the present capital city, Mandalay, which has since 1857 superseded Amarapura, the older capital, the most ancient metropolis being Ava, now reduced to a petty village, surrounded with massive ruins, on an island of the river. The gates of Mandalay, and the many spires of the palace and Buddhist monasteries, are splendidly gilt, and the groves and gardens afford a scene of rich verdure around the city; but its streets, though regularly laid out, are mean and squalid, and so is much in the interior of Burmese household and social life. The figures shown in our Illustration represent the costumes and appearance of different classes of the people—soldiers, or rather armed servants of a prince or nobleman, being the majority of them; but several artisans, labourers, porters, domestic attendants, and women of their families are likewise included. The soldiers of the King's army have clumsy match-lock blunderbusses, and their uniform is a simple "dhotee" or waistcloth; but each man carries a brass kettle for his cookery, and a mat or blanket for his bed. The Royal guards wear red coats with green facings, and brass helmets ornamented with griffins; but their legs and feet are bare, and their weapon is a kind of hatchet or cleaver. The houses of the common people are mere bamboo huts, raised on wooden piles above the marshy ground, and thatched with palm-leaves.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 21.

M. Thiers is once more the man of the hour. A political banquet was given in his honour at Arcachon on Sunday; and, in reply to an address from M. Fourcaud, he delivered a very long speech. Such was the anxiety of the ex-President of the Republic that no garbled or imperfect version of this discourse should be presented to the public, that he refused to allow it to be telegraphed to the Parisian papers; and only posted it with his own hands after carefully revising it. The consequence was that people were kept as it were on the tenterhooks of suspense from Sunday to Tuesday, Monday's papers only containing bald, imperfect, and contradictory telegraphic summaries. Although the speech of such a man, so venerable in the French political world, was bound to excite attention, its utterances, *per se*, are by no means remarkable. M. Thiers began by enlarging upon the terribly chaotic state of affairs in France when he accepted power, which he seems to imply was thrust upon him. He determined to do and did his best to restore order in everything. The question as to the form of Government then arose, and on this question he separated from the Assembly on May 24 of last year. They would have preferred Monarchy, but were compelled in February to vote the Republic. The Republic thus voted it was the duty of everyone to support, frankly and loyally, whatever the future might have in store for them. He strongly blamed those Conservatives who cry "Down with the Radicals" and the Government functionaries who avoid using the word "Republic," and cautioned his hearers against those who sail under false colours and are only waiting to turn their coats. With reference to the foreign question, he held the idea that the Republic would not secure allies to be a mistaken one. He recommended a policy of strict non-intervention as one that could not fail to secure the respect of other nations. Foreign nations were far from laughing at the principles of '89, and a prosperous, tranquil, and powerful France would be an ally they would be glad to have.

Two other notable speeches have also been made. M. Rouher, who has been making a tour in Corsica, where he has been received with much enthusiasm, gave vent to some very virulent utterances at Ajaccio, in the course of which, after attacking M. Thiers and the Orleanists for creating a kind of dead lock in politics, he blamed Marshal MacMahon for taking office. At a banquet at Rennes General Cissey, in proposing the health of the Marshal, spoke in earnest language of the benefit of peace, and expressed a hope that the Sovereigns of Europe would remain animated by the same sentiments of concord as at present.

At last week's sitting of the Permanent Committee M. Buffet stated that the Electoral Bill would be the first thing taken into consideration when the Assembly met, and that the Government was looking after the interests of French holders of Turkish bonds. At a Cabinet Council held on the same day several changes amongst the prefects were decided upon. M. Ducros, the Prefect of the Rhône, whose conduct has been so severely animadverted on by the advanced Republican organs, has been removed, but, as a compensation, has been appointed a Director of the Administrative Department for Algeria, whereat the said organs are yet more indignant. An official report has also been published setting forth the extent of damage caused by the inundations in the south at a little over a hundred million francs. The subscriptions to the Duchess of Magenta's fund amount to about a quarter of this sum.

It may be as well to mention that the absurd report that Mr. Gladstone had agreed to undertake the management of Turkish finance for the consideration of £50,000 per annum and a palace on the Bosphorus—this last touch is pre-eminently French—was seriously accepted here. Signor Rossi—Salvini's rival, and it is said superior—is giving a series of performances, having commenced with an Italian version of "Hamlet." M. Gounod, the composer, has met with an accident, having fractured his arm by falling on the stairs of his house.

The death of Sir Charles Wheatstone, the celebrated electrician, took place here on Tuesday, in his seventy-third year.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has suffered from an attack of bronchitis, but not of a serious character.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation threatening with heavy penalties all his followers who are guilty of disloyalty declaring for peace or of deserting the Carlist cause.

The Carlists continue a fitful bombardment of San Sebastian, and news has been received by the Carlist Committee in London that the bombardment of Pampeluna by the Carlists has continued for some days. Their guns occupy Mount San Cristobal, Villaba, and Huarte, and their lines extend half way round the city.

An attempt of a Carlist force to escape into Navarre through Aragon and Catalonia has been frustrated, the Carlists being routed with loss and their leader captured.

ITALY.

On Monday the long-projected and often-postponed visit of the Emperor of Germany to Italy became an accomplished

fact, and, after what may fairly be called a triumphal progress through the northern towns of the peninsula, his Imperial Majesty was received with all due honour at Milan. The Emperor William reached that city at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. He was met at the station by King Victor Emmanuel, the Princes, the Ministers, and the various civil and military authorities. The Emperor embraced the King, and then proceeded to the palace with him in one of the Royal carriages, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds that occupied the line of route. The city throughout was decorated with the German and Italian colours. At the palace the Emperor was received by Princess Margherita and the Duchess of Genoa. His Majesty and the King frequently showed themselves on the balcony, and were loudly cheered by the crowd. At a private dinner party given in the evening by the King the Emperor repeatedly expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the reception given to him, and is reported to have said that he trusted the friendship of the two peoples, like that of their Sovereigns, will be enduring and cordial. In a review held on Tuesday 20,000 men took part, and the manoeuvres lasted about two hours. The German residents in Milan presented his Imperial Majesty with a handsome silver salver. The scene at the theatre in the evening was magnificent. On Wednesday the Emperor went to Monza, but the weather was so unfavourable that the Royal hunt was postponed.

GERMANY.

The birthday of the Crown Prince of Germany was celebrated in the New Palace at Potsdam on Monday. There was a theatrical representation in the evening, to which a number of invitations had been issued. Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, with Lady Russell, were present.

Count Arnim's appeal to annul the sentence of the inferior Court was heard on Wednesday before the Supreme Court at Berlin, and rejected, the Judges condemning the plaintiff to pay the costs of the third and last trial.

The German Council of Agriculture, on Monday, adopted a resolution praying the Imperial Government to carry out its intention of abolishing the duties on iron from Jan. 1 next, and to reject all proposals for a modification of the customs tariff in a Protectionist sense.

A bill has been introduced into the German Federal Council, the object of which is to check abuses in the transport and employment of Polynesian labourers by German subjects.

The Scientific Commission appointed by the German Government has reported against the expediency of a fresh Polar expedition. It recommends, however, the establishment of stations of observation in both hemispheres.

The Saxon Diet was opened by the King on Thursday week. His Majesty referred to the unaltered amicable relations which exist between Saxony and the Imperial Government, adding that the latter had always met the views of the Government of Saxony in a kind and friendly manner. This fact justified the hope of an unvaried continuance of these desirable relations, which are based upon reciprocal confidence and the open recognition and respect of their mutual rights and duties. The rest of the speech treats of the internal affairs of the country.

The Ultramontane address to the King of Bavaria praying him to dismiss the Liberal Ministry was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday week, by 79 to 76 votes. In consequence of this vote all the Ministers have sent in their resignations to the King; but his Majesty has refused to accept them, and will not receive the address that was voted by the Ultramontanes in the Chamber of Deputies. The King has issued a decree giving effect to the provisions of clause 84 of the imperial law respecting the introduction of compulsory civil marriage. This decree provides for the establishment of registration districts and the appointment of registrars.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen upon the Duc Decazes, and has also decorated several French officials for the attention shown to the Empress during her stay in France.

Some disagreement respecting finance between the Austrian and Hungarian delegations having been settled, both delegations have voted the third reading of the Budget for the Common Affairs of the Empire. At the close of the joint sitting of the delegations on Sunday Ritter von Schmerling, in answer to a speech of Count Andrássy thanking them for voting all the supplies asked by the Government, declared that the labour of the people was of greater importance even than the army, and that the wish of Austria is to take the initiative in a general disarmament.

Baron Depretis on Tuesday made his financial statement on introducing the Budget for 1876 to the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. There will be a deficit of nearly 25,000,000 fl., but the Minister's proposals for meeting it were received with much favour.

On Monday the Hungarian Ministry had under its consideration a scheme of administrative reform which has been elaborated as the Ministerial programme for the next Session of the Diet. This scheme deals with the whole range of administrative questions, including the system of taxation and school inspection, the prosecution of works of public utility, and the acceleration of legal proceedings.

SERVIA.

The marriage of Prince Milan and Mdle. Natalie de Keckso was solemnised at Belgrade on Sunday. The event was announced by salvoes of artillery, and the town was decked with flags. The Prince and his bride held a reception in the morning to receive congratulations.

The Skuptschina in its sitting of Monday passed the Communal Bill.

On Tuesday's sitting the Government agreed in principle to the proposal for a complete reorganisation of the administration of justice, but reserved to itself the right of bringing in a formal bill on the subject. A motion for making the property of convents liable to taxation was referred to the committee.

CHINA.

Mr. Wade has telegraphed from Peking to the Foreign Office, under date Oct. 7, that he has obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary, and that Mr. Grosvenor would proceed to Yunnan, and had already left for Shanghai to prepare for his journey. Mr. Wade intended, at the date of his telegram, to follow him to Shanghai in a few days. Mr. Wade insisted on a better observance of the obligations of commercial treaties. He learned that no new convention was contemplated, and that none would be operative if negotiated by one Minister alone. The Imperial Government has published in the *Peking Gazette* a decree in which the murder of Mr. Margary is mentioned, and the right of foreigners to travel in the interior is proclaimed, while officials throughout the empire are called on to take cognisance of treaties.

A telegram of the same date as that which announces the settlement of the difficulty with China and the departure of Mr. Wade from Peking mentions a report from Hong-Kong that a British vessel, the *Gordon Castle*, has landed at Shanghai

sixty tons of Henry-Martini ammunition for the Chinese Government, which had been shipped in London as merchandise. The British authorities, it is added, are investigating the affair.

The Countess d'Eu, Crown Princess of Brazil, had a son yesterday week. She and the infant are doing well.

By a telegram from Melbourne we learn that Mr. McCulloch is forming a new Ministry.

The Greek journals announce the death of Mrs. Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens." She was seventy-six years of age.

A monument to Bishop Thomas Kingo, of Odense, the first Danish hymn-writer, has been unveiled at Odense. Bishop Kingo, who died in 1703, was of Scottish descent.

On the 10th inst. the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine and Surgery passed ninety-three young ladies out of 125 candidates who had offered themselves for examination.

The Old Catholic Synod of Berne has unanimously decided that clerical celibacy and auricular confession are to be optional. It was also resolved to abolish the wearing of the cassock and the teaching of the Lachat School Catechism.

We learn from Bombay that disastrous floods have occurred at Ahmedabad. Half the city was under water, and 20,000 persons had been rendered homeless. Ahmedabad is one of the cities included in the tour of the Prince of Wales.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs news of a wonderful journey made by a Cossack from Zantchowfu, on the Upper Hoangho, directly through Barkul and Guchen, to the port of Zaisava, in Siberia—that is to say, across the desert of Gobi and the whole of Chinese Tartary, a distance of two thousand miles—in fifty days.

French official trade returns for the first nine months of the current year show a falling off of importations, chiefly in alimentary products, while the value of imported manufactured goods has increased. An increase has also taken place in the exports, both of manufactured goods, raw produce, and alimentary products.

Russian literature has sustained a serious loss in Count Alexis Tolstói, author of the "Death of Ivan the Terrible" and of many other works of which Russian literature is justly proud. He died on the 11th inst., on his estate of Krasno Rog, whither he had returned after a long sojourn abroad for the benefit of his health.

Full details of the murder of Commodore Goodenough by the natives at Santa Cruz have reached the Admiralty. The Commodore had landed for the purpose of establishing good relations with the natives, and was about returning to his ship, under the impression that the object of his visit had been successfully accomplished, when he was shot in the left side with a poisoned arrow.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that General von Kaufmann, in a proclamation issued after the battle of Machran, informs the Khokanders that, their late ruler not having been popular with his people, the General has sent him to St. Petersburg and will not allow him to rule again. The Czar, he adds, respects the religious law of the Mohammedans, and allows the followers of the Prophet to lead a happy, pious, and contented life under his rule.

According to a return from the Administrators of the Public Libraries of Paris the National Library now possesses 1,700,000 printed volumes, 80,000 manuscripts, 1,000,000 engravings and maps, and 120,000 medals and coins; the library of the Arsenal 20,000 volumes and 8000 manuscripts; the library of the Sorbonne 80,000 volumes; the library of the School of Medicine 35,000 volumes; the Library Mazarin 200,000 volumes, 4000 manuscripts, and 800 models of Pelasgian monuments; and the Library Ste. Gèneviève 160,000 volumes and 35,000 manuscripts.

The "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1873-4" has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It is divided into fifteen sections, dealing respectively with administration and legislation, finance, land revenue, agriculture, irrigation, communication, forests, minerals, trade and manufactures, condition of the people, police and justice, education, political and military matters, and surveys and statistics. There is also a memorandum by Mr. H. Waterfield on recent fiscal legislation in India, and an appendix of statistical tables.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have received through the Foreign Office a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, inclosing copies of a notice issued by an association of that city denominated the "League of Ratepayers" (*Liga de Contribuyentes*), offering prizes for the most successful essays which may be addressed to the association on the means best adapted for promoting new industries or manufactures within the municipal district of Cadiz. The essays, it is stated, should be written in a distinct and legible hand and expressed in the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, English, or German language, and forwarded, before Feb. 1, 1876, to the secretary of the league, Casa Consular, Cadiz.

Mr. Froude has experienced a princely reception at Grams Town. He was met and escorted by a large cavalcade, received with a salute of twenty-four guns, an address was presented to him, and flowers were strewn in his path by little girls. There was a banquet in his honour in the evening. Mr. Froude said that he found the desire for self-government strong in the provinces, and believed it to be the best course in colonial interest. The difference once arranged between the Cape, Natal, and the border States, the desired union would follow.—It is stated by the *South African Mail* that the Cape colony is unanimously in favour of the Conference proposed by Lord Carnarvon, and that the Ministry had but little chance of remaining in office now, whatever policy it may adopt. One of the members of the Ministry, the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Merriman, met with a very bad reception at Port Elizabeth for calling Mr. Froude a foreign agitator and the Queen's Government a foreign one.

The Cheshire magistrates on Monday appointed Mr. Horatio Lloyd, Recorder of Chester, to be Deputy-Chairman of the Court, in room of the late Sir H. Mainwaring.

The agreement for the transfer of the Bristol and Exeter line to the Great Western Company was signed at Paddington on Monday. The ordinary shareholders of the Bristol and Exeter Company are to receive from Jan. 1 next 6 per cent for seven years, and after that time 6½ per cent in perpetuity.

At a meeting of the Surrey magistrates at the Court House, Newington, on Tuesday, a report was presented from a committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of erecting an additional asylum for pauper lunatics. The report, recommending its construction, was adopted, and the committee was empowered to purchase a site at a cost of £12,000.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Recently the representatives of Middlesex and an ex-representative of that county have been airing themselves on the common ground which is to be found in the meeting of an agricultural society. On the whole, the ex-representative, who is nearly the last of the old Whigs and a descendant of a family which long kept up the traditions of Whiggery in the metropolitan county, seems to have rather overshadowed the later members, who have made its Parliamentary condition entirely Conservative. It would seem that the long services of Lord Enfield are even yet appreciated by his former constituents, and, animated out of himself by the warmth of his reception, he delivered a speech such as in his House of Commons days he would have been hardly thought capable of, so lively and pointed was it. The solidity of the position, the potentiality of wealth, which is implied in the man who is a great brewer, were made duly significant, in its abstract power as well as in its immediate and personal influence, by Mr. Coope, who was returned at the last election, which profane and disappointed Liberals are wont to say was essentially influenced by beer. Mr. Coope has all the appearance of a busy man; he is active in his movements, and is always travelling in and out of the House, with a countenance which beams with satisfaction, for which there are obvious reasons. He has not pushed himself too forward as a member, but last Session he got on a full-blown motion at nine o'clock one night which had for its object the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the very (locally) vexed question of the erection of a hospital for catching maladies at Hampstead. Therein he did good service, for the result was the settlement of a matter that was becoming a bore, even to those who were usually beyond the limits of the picturesque locality involved. In Lord George Hamilton Middlesex has a member of whom it may be proud, inasmuch as he is decidedly a personage; for he has, on the face of it, sprung full-grown into an able administrator and a tactical Parliamentarian, although he does not look more than fifteen years old. As Under-Secretary for India, and with the charge of his department in the Commons, he has shown that he possesses in completeness at least the faculty of receiving cramming and being able to turn it to account. His recitation of the Indian Budget, with all its complexities, its fancy accounts and its "actualities"—which cause it to appear that there is now a large surplus, and now a considerable deficit—are poured out with a glibness, a facility, and an apparent intelligence that go far to induce listeners to think that he really knows what he is talking about; which is some merit, for it is not everyone that can deftly assume a virtue though he hath it not. As long as Conservatism flourishes he will be always in office of some kind; and when his party collapses, amidst the crash care will, no doubt, be taken that he is put into the Colonial Governor line or into the permanent official groove; so that his career is pretty well assured, and everyone who knows him will be glad thereof.

Apitude for acquiring the ways of office and fulfilling its duties with facility was not so surprising when it was developed by Mr. W. H. Smith. Already he has mellowed into a capital Secretary to the Treasury, and manages to smooth down small financial angularities, especially when estimates are on; and physically he does not seem to be at all touched by the labour of his office, which implies constant attendance in the House, particularly his stay until the last moment, however late the hour may be, in order that he may move the adjournment, which is his "limited service." He has long ago given earnest of his devotion to the cause of education, and was appropriately chosen lately to distribute the prizes gained by the students of a literary institution at Watford, where he delivered himself with that good sense and feeling, combined with modesty, which are his characteristics, and which render him so popular everywhere.

There was a certain evening in last Session which will be memorable in Parliamentary history, inasmuch as circumstances then occurred which led to the modification of the ancient rule which enables any member at his will to exclude strangers from the House. Now that power has been practically transferred to the House itself, and no capricious or capricious individual can of himself put the lower branch of the Legislature into secret sitting. The occasion was one which was to be devoted to what was said to be a great national question—namely, the supply of horses in this country; and an expert in the matter, and a most popular man and member, was to be the expounder of a plan on that subject. Princes and peers, and no doubt numerous worshippers of that British idol, the horse, were assembled to listen to Mr. Chaplin on a theme which he was sure to illustrate and adorn. But scarcely had he spoken half a sentence when, apparently out of sheer spleen, the expulsion of strangers was moved. Matters were soon set right and the discussion went on, and presently alighted on Sir Charles Legard, who showed himself not only an adept in the particular matter, but a bluff, rough-and-ready, and half-humorous speaker. The kind of success which he then achieved is, no doubt, still operating upon him; for the other day, when enjoying his autumnal interchange of ideas with his constituents at Scarborough, he soon left politics behind and galloped into a dissertation on the breeding and supply of horses, which in its way was erudite and in its manner interesting, and particularly so, no doubt, to a working-man's Conservative association. With him appeared one of the Liberal members for Bradford, Mr. Ripley, who made a singular confession of faith, for he said he was really of no party, and held himself free to attend any meeting, irrespective of politics.

It is a unique, and in some sort a proud, position which Mr. Russell Gurney holds in the House; for every man respects him socially and defers to his judgment, even when differing abstractedly from him. At Southampton, last week, he spoke to his electoral friends in his usual judicial manner, reviewing the proceedings of the Session with impartiality, but giving where he could the benefit of a doubt as to merit to the Government. On the subject of the Admiralty fugitive-slave circular, however, he uttered no uncertain sound, but demanded its unconditional withdrawal, instead of a euphemistic suspension. Occasionally, Mr. John Furley Leith, member for Aberdeen, emerges from the modest reticence which he generally preserves in the House, and then it will be perceived that he is a professor of a style of elocution which was prevalent, though now in decadence, thirty years ago, amongst public men, and of which the then Marquis of Lansdowne was a special illustrator. It is a style which may, to a certain extent, be called grand, though some cynical people might prefer to apply the term pompous to it. The voice is made rotund, the words move slowly, and somehow small points are put more prominently than those which, by a figure, may be called great ones. At times Mr. Disraeli has a smack of it, but perhaps Mr. Leith is now the only genuine representative of it in the House. Despite this manner he delivered a broad and rather powerful criticism on the Ministerial doings; but probably the charm of his speech to his audience was near the end, when he enunciated the assertion that Scotland must have a Secretary of State to herself.

Why, one cannot say; but it is with some a belief that the wearing of gold-rimmed spectacles is associated with intense

respectability. This advantage is possessed in an eminent degree by Mr. Boord, who, with Mr. Gladstone for his colleague, is nevertheless the senior member for Greenwich, so far as plurality of votes is concerned. Possibly a distiller is not so potential an electoral influence as a brewer, but still he is a considerable influence, as is proved by Mr. Boord being preferred by a constituency to a Prime Minister, for Mr. Gladstone held that high post when he came in second on the poll, by a thousand votes, at the last general election. Mr. Boord has lately given a taste of his quality to his constituents in one respect—namely, that of sternest enmity to Ritualism.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., in addressing his constituents at Poole yesterday week, reviewed the work of the past Session. He thought the Artisans' Dwellings Act an excellent one, and believed it would have a good effect. The hon. gentleman advocated universal compulsory education; and, alluding to the recent circular issued with reference to fugitive slaves, said they must not rest till that circular had been destroyed. It had been suspended, but that was not enough. He also alluded to the Merchant Shipping Act and the Agricultural Holdings Act.

Sir William Stirling Maxwell, member for Perthshire, addressed his constituents at Perth the same day. He congratulated them upon the general prosperity of the country, and, reviewing the work of the Session, said that, although there had been none of the fireworks legislation of the previous Government, many good measures had been passed. In referring to the fugitive-slave circular, he said a mistake had been made, and the Government did the best they could in admitting it. He considered that they were very fortunate in their chiefs of departments, and altogether they had a most hardworking and courteous Government.

The Home Secretary received, last Saturday, an address from the Edinburgh Working Men's Conservative Association, wherein he was thanked for his exertions on behalf of the working classes. Mr. Cross, in reply, referred to the satisfactory manner in which several acts passed last Session were adapting themselves to the interests of the people. He defended Government against the charge of "permissive" legislation, and stated that the commission appointed to inquire into the operation of the labour laws was not intended, as some said, to be an expedient to shelve this question. The formation of a public opinion among working men was strongly urged, and, in conclusion, the speaker expressed his belief that the advance of education and the improvement of dwellings would greatly improve the condition of the masses.

Mr. Sullivan, in an address to his constituents at Dundalk, on Monday, favoured them with his impressions of the House of Commons in its composition and working. He thought that Irishmen did not sufficiently allow for the constant and never-ceasing change that went on in the component particles of that body. Home-Rulers he considered to be the real Opposition in the House of Commons, and he expected that in five years Home-Rule would be granted.

Mr. Butt, M.P., at a meeting of the Dublin Tenants' Defence Association, on Monday, undertook to prepare and introduce into Parliament a new land bill for Ireland, which, he said, would give every tenant the power of acquiring fixity of tenure at a fair rent, to be fixed by a county court, it being left to the option of the tenant to claim the benefit of the new tenure or retain his existing tenure and rights under the existing Act or under the Ulster Custom.

Speaking at a Liberal gathering at Boston, on Monday, Mr. Ingram, M.P., reviewed the work of the last Session of Parliament, and criticised the attitude of the Government towards Mr. Pimms and his work, as well as the measure regulating purchase in the Army. Mr. Parry, and Mr. Holms, M.P. for Hackney, also addressed the meeting.

Sir C. B. Adderley, M.P., in responding for her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at Hanley, on Tuesday evening, congratulated his hearers that a Conservative Government was in power, and expressed his conviction that a demand for the disestablishment of the English Church would find no response from the constituencies. Mr. Campbell, M.P., who also spoke, said "there was nothing of any political importance to talk about," but went on to express the opinion that there was great necessity for a measure for the extension of the franchise to the agricultural districts.

Messrs. Cave and Waddy, the members for Barnstaple, addressed their constituents on Tuesday. Mr. Cave blamed the present Government for the alterations they had made in allowing persons to enter the naval service as officers without undergoing a sound examination. He believed that in the next Session there would be a new bill regulating the mercantile marine and indorsing the measures of his friend Mr. Plimsoll. Mr. Waddy thought the past Session was one which was not creditable to the Government of the country. The Tories had complained that the Liberals were too fast at home, but too slow abroad. They argued that the Liberal policy abroad was colourless, weak, and calculated to bring the country into contempt. But the Conservative Government had truly come out in a strikingly vigorous policy, by these terrible words, "Give up the slave." Heaven save Englishmen from any further vigorous foreign policy.

Mr. J. P. Cobbold and Mr. J. R. Bulwer, the Conservative members for Ipswich, gave addresses on public affairs to the members of the Ipswich Working Men's Conservative Association at their annual dinner last Wednesday.

A great Liberal demonstration was held on Wednesday at Warrington on the occasion of opening a new Liberal club. Mr. M'Innies presided.

Mr. Sheriff Lees, of Airdrie, has been appointed an additional sheriff-substitute for Glasgow.

Lieutenant-General Napier is ordered to proceed to Sandhurst by Nov. 1 to relieve General Sir Duncan Cameron as Governor of the Royal Military College.

Some curious facts have been published as to the weight of sovereigns. At the Bank they weigh 3000 in an hour with one machine, 3d. or 4d. being deducted for every light coin. It seems that a box containing £5000 is sometimes sent to Scotland, having been duly weighed, and returned unopened, when it would be found that some of the sovereigns had become light by the friction of the journey. A certain number are always likely to be just at the turning point, and such a box will contain about eight to which the journey will make the difference. In his evidence before the Commons Committee, one of the Bank directors said:—"You are aware that the sovereign which is in your pocket at eight o'clock in the morning is not the same sovereign at twelve o'clock at night." After this rather alarming announcement, it is satisfactory to find Mr. Hodgson stating also that the charge for light weight on the eight deficient sovereigns would be about 2d. per coin, making only 16d. on the box of £5000; so that, says he, "it really amounts to nothing."

THE SIGNAL PAGODA, RANGOON.

The chief port and capital of British Burmah, situated twenty miles up the river Irrawaddy, is built on flat ground; but there is a neighbouring eminence upon which stands the Great Pagoda, with several of lesser dimensions and lower ecclesiastical dignity. One of these, which is used as a semaphore station for signals, appears in our illustration. The Great Dragon Pagoda, including the three brick terraces from which it rises, the solid cone of brickwork towering above, and the pinnacle surmounted by a huge iron canopy, the "Htee," which is shaped like an umbrella, attains the height of 383 ft. above the natural elevation of the hill. The whole of the cone, as well as the Htee, is covered with gilding. The nether terrace is an oblong, 900 ft. by 700 ft., and 76 ft. above the adjacent roadway. From the edges of the Htee are suspended 1300 bells, many of gold and silver, and their tinkling as the wind stirs them is distinctly heard below. The smaller pagodas are built of stone, and are not so richly decorated. Temples, containing statues of the sitting Buddha, with yellow-robed priests in attendance, are erected amidst the groves of trees in various places on the sacred hill. It commands a fine view of the city of Rangoon and of the Lakes and Botanic Gardens.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, raised their rate of discount from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent.

At the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society's second ballot for the election of Fellows, held on the 18th inst., 759 ladies and gentlemen came up for election, of whom 510 were duly elected.

A poll was taken in the ward of Cordwainer on Wednesday for the election of an Alderman in succession to the late Mr. Paterson. Mr. G. S. Nottage was returned, having secured 162 votes against 131 recorded for Sir John Bennett.

After having undergone a thorough restoration, the church of St. Mary, Moorfields, was reopened on Sunday, when a sermon was preached by Cardinal Manning. His Eminence ascended the pulpit mitred, and preached holding the crosier in his left hand.

A poultry and pigeon show, described as the best that has yet been held, has been held this week at the Alexandra Palace. There were 148 classes, comprising 2566 birds, and considerably more than £1000 was given in prizes. The Balaclava fête and banquet will be held next Monday.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress celebrated their silver wedding by a banquet and ball at the Mansion House on Tuesday. Some of the inhabitants of the ward of Bassishaw, of which Mr. Stone is alderman, presented to them a massive silver loving-cup in memory of the event.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, at an extraordinary meeting on Wednesday, agreed to the creation of additional capital to the amount of a quarter of a million sterling by the issue of 25,000 shares of £10 each. Sir Sydney Waterlow, who occupied the chair, gave some interesting details as to the operations of the company.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week was 80,731, of whom 33,360 were in workhouses and 47,101 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 10,295, 6,708, and 19,960 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 645, of whom 421 were men, 184 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

Upwards of 14,000 persons attended the Harvest Festival at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. About one hundred church choirs and musical societies were represented in the chorus of 3500 voices, which nearly filled the great Handel orchestra, and in some of the hymns and sacred choral pieces the audience by invitation joined. The palace was decorated for the occasion with flowers, trophies, and groups of statuary. The festival is to be repeated next Wednesday.

The meeting of shareholders and bondholders in the Erie Railway Company, held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday, after hearing the explanations and statements made by Sir Edward Watkin and Mr. Morris, adopted the report of the joint committee of bondholders and shareholders, and appointed a committee of consultation to prepare, with the assistance of such special representatives of any separate class as may be willing to co-operate with them, a scheme of reorganisation of the company.

Last week 2325 births and 1442 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 24 and the deaths by 41 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 122 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 78 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 299 deaths were referred, against 350 and 327 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths exceeded the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 29. The deaths from scarlet fever exceeded those in the previous week by 12, and the corrected average for the corresponding week in the last ten years by 31. The deaths from measles exceeded the numbers in recent weeks. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, although still above the average, were lower than in any week since the middle of October last. The deaths referred to fever corresponded with the number returned in the previous week, and were 17 below the corrected weekly average. The deaths from diarrhoea, which had been 145 and 105 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 78 last week; these, however, exceeded the corrected weekly average by 25, and in the corresponding week of 1873 and 1874 the numbers did not exceed 43 and 38. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths; 41 were the result of negligence or accident, including 22 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 3 from drowning, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Seven of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accident 55 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the metropolitan and City police during the seven days ending the 17th inst. One case of infanticide and one of suicide were registered.

The services of plate and plated articles for the use of the Prince of Wales on board the Serapis were supplied, under contract with the Admiralty, by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., goldsmiths to the Crown, of No. 25, Haymarket.

The Earl and Countess of Derby, Count Münster, the German Ambassador, and a number of guests who are at present staying at Knowsley, paid a visit to Liverpool on Wednesday, and lunched in the afternoon with the Mayor. In the course of the day Count Münster was presented with an address from the German residents of the town expressive of loyalty to the Emperor and joy at the union of all Germany.



THE SIGNAL PAGODA AT RANGOON.



"MARY, CALL THE CATTLE HOME." BY H. J. RHODES.

"MARY, CALL THE CATTLE HOME!"

A pleasant, healthy example of pastoral life is set before us by Mr. H. J. Rhodes in this agreeable picture. This little girl, holding open the paddock gate for the big, slow, mild, and gentle beasts to come into the lane by which they return to the sheltering farmyard, is such a true rustic maiden as either Wordsworth or Burns might have chosen to make famous in their truthful verse, differing so much as they do in other qualities of their life and poetry. She is far better educated, in some important respects, than the dainty and delicate young lady who shrieks and runs away from a harmless cow, and who is rather vain of her affected timidity. There is much to be learnt, no doubt, from the kindly task of attending domestic animals, and from many other simple offices intrusted to the peasant's child, which has its value in forming good habits both of mind and body, as well as the virtue of obedient industry. It is by no means clear, as some of the social science theorists recommend, that every description of farm labour should be interdicted to the female population of the agricultural districts; but a certain amount of schooling would do little Mary no harm.

FINE ARTS.

The private view of the exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at the Dudley Gallery takes place to-day (Saturday). The private views of the winter exhibition of cabinet pictures by English and foreign artists, at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and of the exhibition of water-colour drawings by British and foreign artists at Mr. McLean's Gallery, Haymarket, will be held on Saturday next, the 30th inst.; and the private view of the winter exhibition of cabinet pictures by British and foreign artists, at the New British Institution, Old Bond-street, is announced for the Saturday following, Nov. 6. Each gallery will be opened to the public on the Monday following the private view respectively.

Miss Thompson is engaged on a large picture representing the return from the cavalry charge at Balaklava. The picture will be entitled "The Valley of Death."

A fine-art loan exhibition was opened on Wednesday last in the recently-erected Public Hall of Bexley Heath. The collection, which was formed by a committee of local artists, amateurs, and gentry, with Mr. Hain Friswell as honorary secretary, is large and interesting, and comprises pictures, engravings, china, articles of virtue, curiosities, inventors, &c.

The Wellington monument in the consistory of St. Paul's Cathedral, the commission for which the late Mr. Alfred Stevens received nearly twenty-three years ago, is on the point of completion. We propose to engrave the monument.

A public fête was held at Seville last week to celebrate the restoration of Murillo's picture of St. Anthony. It will be remembered that a portion of the picture was cut out by thieves, who were afterwards captured in New York on their offering the stolen canvas for sale. The recovered portion of the picture has been skilfully replaced.

A splendid edition of *luxe* of Poe's "Raven," illustrated by Manet with some of the most extraordinary sketches that have appeared since the days of Callot, has lately been published in Paris. The English words are accompanied by a prose translation into French by M. Stéphane Mallarmé.

The reproduction by means of the autotype process of the famous Bayeux tapestry, or, as it would be more correctly called, "historical embroidery," which was undertaken for the Science and Art Department, has been completed, and the reduced plates therefrom, seventy-nine in number, have been published for the department in a quarto form by the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street. The photographs are illustrated by a full description, from all available sources, by Mr. Frank Rede Fowke. The story of the Norman Conquest is told so carefully and completely in the tapestry that this reproduction would form a valuable addition to any historical library.

The King of the Belgians has purchased the last sketch of the famous series executed by Rubens to serve as models for the tapestries of Count Olivares. The Museum of Madrid possesses the whole series with the exception of this one, which was carried off during the Peninsular War, and sold to an English dealer. It afterwards became the property of Marquis Camden, from whom it passed into the Bredel Collection, lately dispersed in London.

The annual exhibition of turners' work was opened at the Mansion House on Wednesday. The silver medal and freedom of the company and of the city of London were obtained by Mr. George Thomas Norris, 42, Cooper-street. Some bronze medals were also awarded.

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Last Saturday's concert included the performance (for the first time there) of one of Bach's church cantatas, "God's time is the best" ("Gottes zeit ist die allerbeste zeit"). A similar work—"Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss"—was given at one of the last series of these concerts, and both are strongly impressed with that combination of sublime elevation and structural science which Bach possessed in at least an equal degree with his cotemporary, Handel. There are nearly 200 cantatas by Bach, such as that now referred to; and in all of them a special feature is the introduction of some of the old Lutheran chorales that are familiar to German congregations. Three of these fine tunes appear in the cantata performed on Saturday; one of them ("Mit Fried' und Freud' fahr' ich darin," the German version of the "Nunc Dimittis") being used with admirable effect, sung by all the altos of the chorus, in contrast to a solo for a bass voice, and accompanying orchestral elaborations. Deeply pathetic is the chorus, "It is the old decree," and grandly jubilant is that ("All glory, praise, and majesty") which closes the cantata. As in most of Bach's sacred music (and in a great deal of Handel's), the choral writing is far more interesting and impressive than that for solo voices. The score presents the singularity of being without violins—the original instrumentation being for two *viols da gamba*, violoncello, contrabasso, and two flutes. Herr Robert Franz has added two clarinets, two bassoons, and an organ part; and the work was given with such amplifications on Saturday. The vocal solos were efficiently rendered by Miss Gill, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Whitney; who were also the soloists in Mendelssohn's fine "Walpurgisnight" music, which closed the concert. The other items of Saturday's programme were the orchestral introduction to the second part of Mr. Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World;" Schumann's "Overture, Scherzo, and Finale;" and the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" and the "Jewel-song" from Gounod's "Faust," sung by Madame Sinico-Campobello. The orchestral performances were excellent throughout, which can scarcely be said for those of the choir.

On Wednesday a grand "Harvest Festival" was given, in which music formed the chief feature. The afternoon concert, which took place on the Handel orchestra, consisted of a

selection of pieces mostly having some association with the season celebrated. The performance opened with the introductory prelude and the last movement of Mendelssohn's Reformation symphony, leading into the hymn, "Rejoice to-day with one accord" (the old Lutheran chorale, "Ein feste Burg"), which was sung by the chorus. Another similar piece was the hymn, "Now thank we all our God" (adapted from the chorale, "Nun danket alle Gott"). The other items of the first part of the concert were Sir J. Goss's anthem, "I will magnify;" Sir G. Elvey's hymn, "Come ye, thankful people, come;" the march from Mendelssohn's "Athalia" music; Haydn's air, "With verdure clad" (expressively sung by Madame Blanche Cole); Mr. Barnby's anthem, "O Lord, how manifold;" the Old Hundredth psalm; and a portion of Handel's fourth organ concerto, skilfully played by Mr. J. Coward. The second part of the programme began with Suppé's overture to "Poet and Peasant," which was followed by Miss E. Stirling's part-song, "All among the barley" (encored); Haydn's air, "With joy the impatient husbandman" (well sung by Mr. Wadmore); and the trio and chorus, "Thus Nature ever kind" (also from "The Seasons"), in which Madame Cole, Mr. W. Morgan, and Mr. Wadmore were the soloists. The beautiful "Vintage Song" (from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Loreley") was then effectively sung by the choral tenors and basses; Mr. W. Morgan was nearly encored after his delivery of the ballad "The Thorn;" Handel's chorus (from "Acis and Galatea") was sung by the full choir, Gounod's "Pageant March" was played by the united bands, and Mr. Brinley Richards's patriotic part-song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the National Anthem made a loyal close. There were nearly four thousand performers, consisting of the augmented Crystal Palace Band and that of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and a gigantic chorus, comprising the Crystal Palace choir, the London contingent of the Handel Festival choir, and members of many metropolitan, suburban, and country choirs. Mr. Manns and Mr. Barnby conducted, the latter in place of Dr. Stainer, who was prevented by his recent accident from appearing. There were other musical performances by the military band already specified, and various entertainments followed, including a display of fireworks. The palace was gaily decorated for the occasion, and the arrangements included a show of specimens of the products of agriculture. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the success of the festival was such as to cause the announcement of its repetition on Wednesday next.

The performances of the Carl Rosa Company are now drawing towards a close, but one more week remaining to complete the season. On Wednesday "Martha" was given for the first time here, but with several features of the cast identical with those of recent performances elsewhere. Miss Rose Hersee, as the heroine, sang and acted with grace and vivacity, and was well supported by Miss Lucy Franklein, as Nancy, Mr. Packard having confirmed his previous success by his singing as Lionel. His romance in the third act was encored, as was Plunket's song in praise of beer, effectively given by Mr. Aynsley Cook. The subordinate characters of Sir Tristan and the Sheriff were filled, respectively, by Mr. F. Dixon and Mr. A. Howell. "The Water-Carrier"—an English version of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées"—is to be produced on Wednesday next.

The performances of the Carl Rosa Company at the Alexandra Palace are also approaching their close, only three more remaining of the present series. "Faust" is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, and "Trovatore" for Tuesday.

Wednesday was a "German night" at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts—the first part of the programme having been entirely devoted to music of that nationality.

Next year's musical season promises to be one of more than usual activity, Mr. Carl Rosa having announced performances in English, to take place in March, and Mr. F. B. Chatterton being in negotiation for a series of German operas in the spring and summer, both to be given at Drury Lane Theatre.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will open its forty-fourth season, on Nov. 26, with performances of Mozart's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"). During the forthcoming series of concerts will be given Handel's "Deborah," "Samson," "The Messiah" at Christmas and during Passion Week, and a selection from the lesser-known works of the same composer; Beethoven's first mass (in C), and his oratorio, "The Mount of Olives;" Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Spohr's "Last Judgment," Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" and on the anniversary of Haydn's birthday (March 31) his "Seasons" will be performed. The band and chorus will be on the same gigantic scale as during former seasons, and Sir M. Costa will again preside as musical director and conductor. The names of the solo vocalists already announced are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Wynne, Mdle. Johanna Levier, Madame Nouver, Madame Patey, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. V. Fabiani, Mr. Cummings, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Guy, Signor Foli, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Wadmore. Mr. Santley is not available, owing to his engagement with the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

THEATRES.

The experiment of a new and original poetic drama, announced for the Gaiety, was made on Saturday at a "special morning performance, by permission of Mr. J. Hollingshead," with considerable success. The subject, as we have already stated, is the story of Anne Boleyn; but Miss Emilia Aylmer Blake, the authoress, has elected to call her play "A Crown for Love." The title is somewhat equivocal in relation to the theme, though perhaps in a certain sense not inapplicable. Miss Blake's treatment of her theme is more historical than her title would lead us to expect, for she has altogether avoided all romantic aspects of the argument and adhered strictly to the chronicles, and thus given us a literal interpretation of the actual event. It would have been easy to raise the character of Adam Armour, the blacksmith, into dramatic importance, by making him a pivot of the main action, attributing his attachment to the unfortunate Anne to a more tender motive than that of duty and service; but the authoress has sternly resisted the seductive temptation and boldly trusted to a definite outline and a simple aim. The result has justified her judgment, and presented an intelligent audience with a sterling character, almost Shakespearean in idea and embodiment. Mr. Ryder, to his credit, saw that it was deserving of his talents, and accordingly undertook its realisation on the occasion. No doubt he has considerably enhanced his reputation by the careful and thoroughly good expression which he gave to the part. The authoress herself, in the heroine, acted with spirit and vigour. The sense of her complex responsibility, however, naturally rendered her somewhat nervous, and an accident occurred which increased the difficulty of her position. Henry VIII. was impersonated by Mr. William Rignold with remarkable precision and decided effect; and the Lady Mary, as represented by Miss Golier, made an impression on the audience which will not be forgotten when the laureate's

"Queen Mary" comes to be performed. The greatest hit of the occasion, however, was the Lady Rochford of Mrs. Leigh. The comic scenes in which she was engaged were capital; and Miss Blake will do well to cultivate the comic vein which she undoubtedly possesses. Her portrait of Jane Seymour was very good, and Mrs. Fairfax very ably embodied the part. The fascination which she exercised over the King was abundantly evident, and her appearance all that could be desired. There was a good attendance, and the new play was favourably received. The second performance is announced to take place to-day. Mr. Tom Taylor has written a letter to the journals to certify that he is writing a drama on the same subject.

The Opéra Comique has opened under the management of Mr. F. C. Burnand, who has begun his season with a new comedy by himself. The piece is in three acts, and is entitled, "Proof Positive." One scene is made to do duty for the entire action, and the action is made to turn upon one notion, droll enough in itself. A certain Henry Delavigne Beckford (Mr. George Clarke) is an individual who recollects faces and forgets names. He has been long divorced from his wife; but, meeting with a lady who resembles her, he at once concludes that she is the same person. Mrs. Wellesley (Miss M. Oliver) is a widow, who suffers under this suspicion, and has to endure his subsequent conduct, which is strange enough. Ultimately all the mistakes made under this singular delusion are happily remedied, and Beckford's apology is accepted. Mr. George Clarke, an American actor of merit, satisfied the audience in the part; and this new and clever play, which is throughout excellently acted, has a very fair chance of success. It was preceded by a new farce, entitled "A Tempting Bait," by Mr. W. J. Austin—an ingenious affair, smartly written and well acted.

The little theatre in Camden Town lately called the Alexandra, not having been very successful, is now re-named the Park Theatre, and placed under the conduct of Messrs. Farravichini and Corbyn, the dramatic agents, who have begun management with great spirit. They depend upon the opéra-bouffe and the lively company which prospered so well at the Islington Philharmonic. Offenbach's "Geneviève de Brabant" and Miss Emily Soldene, with her former coadjutors, form the attraction. The house was crowded on Saturday to witness the performance, the excellence of which fully justified the vehement applause with which it was received.

The Criterion rejoices in the performance of Lecocq's comic opera "Fleur de Thé," the allusions in which since the first night have been softened down. On Friday Mr. H. D. Burton, of the Manchester and Birmingham theatres, made his first appearance in "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock," and treads in the footsteps of Mr. Charles Mathews with skill.

The Royalty has opened, under the management of Mr. Charles Morton, with Offenbach's "La Pêchiche," in which Madame Selma Dolaro distinguishes herself with that ability which has already ensured her celebrity. The opera is followed by the whimsical "Trial by Jury," which, as a musical extravaganza, has been never exceeded. Mr. Frederick Sullivan is greater than ever in the character of the Judge.

A new series of English plays, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham, is announced as in preparation at the Crystal Palace, to begin, next Tuesday, with Knowles's play of "The Wife."

NEW BOOKS.

The unsatisfactory effects of all work and no play are briefly but emphatically stated in a well-known adage which is as applicable to readers as to writers—the former requiring occasional relaxation in their efforts to be improved, and the latter in their endeavours to improve. For this reason, if for no other, a good word should be said both for *Impressions of Social Life*, by E. S. Nadal, and for *The Day-Dreams of a Sleepless Man*, by Frank Ives Scudamore, C.B., published, respectively, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. and by Messrs. Griffith and Farnan. There is nothing profound in either volume, but in each there is sufficiently good sport for all who are content to fish for entertainment in unquestionably shallow waters. Mr. Nadal is an American, and we are, probably, more curious about the impression made by our social life upon Americans than upon any other people. The cause of this curiosity is not far to seek, when we consider how deep a meaning underlies the common saying about blood being thicker than water. It is true that the American has been among us taking notes for many a long day and has displayed great alacrity in printing them; but Mr. Nadal appears to have regarded English society from an especially advantageous point of view. He seems to have been connected with the diplomatic body, whose privileges and opportunities are of the very highest order, and who can easily gain admission within the most exclusive circles; and, besides all this, he seems to have been on terms of friendship and intimacy with scholars and gentlemen whose clerical, educational, or literary avocations rendered them singularly well fitted for acting as his conductors through various portions of our social system. It is not unlikely, therefore, that astonishment will be the principal feeling produced by his book: astonishment at the small results of such favourable circumstances. It is this very fact, however, which has caused his book to take its place among the superficial and merely amusing works, instead of taking rank, as might have happened, amongst solid, thoughtful, original, instructive, philosophical handlings of an important subject. The style of writing is a curious mixture of the high-flown and the familiar—familiar even to slang; the tone is more than slightly cynical and mundane; and the range of observation is seldom more elevated or more extended than would suit the taste and be adapted to the mental calibre of a milliner of either sex. There is a savour, however, of the shrewdness and smartness which are characteristic of most Yankees, and which give a sort of piquancy to all they say or write; and, as most of the articles which go to make up Mr. Nadal's volume are extremely short, there is scarcely one of them which will not be found readable. It would be difficult, and perhaps invidious, to specify any particular one as the best, inasmuch as tastes differ; but it may be safely affirmed that shop-girls, and perhaps tailors' apprentices, will find a great deal that is interesting in the pages dedicated to "English Court Festivities," though they will undoubtedly wish there was more. From the same pages the very advanced and discontented Radical may derive comfort and a sanguine hope when he reads that "the word belated expresses the general impression which the monarchical and aristocratic fabric of English society makes upon the observer;" for there is nothing we Englishmen dislike more than to be behind the rest of the world, even though, to maintain our place in the front, we should have to exchange the antique ceremonial of Buckingham or St. James's Palace for the modern amenities of the White House. As regards the other volume astonishment is again the prevailing sentiment created; but the astonishment is of a different kind. The author is a gentleman whose name is best, and very well, known in connection with the department of the Post Office; and one would have supposed that his notion of a book would

to a collection of pages bristling with statistics, and that his only idea of a joke would be associated in some way with the telegraphic business. That he should be a "sleepless man" is not at all surprising; but it startles one to find him among the regular "funny men," the writers of studiously comic articles for newspapers. Such, however, is the fact, if not the melancholy fact. Of the nineteen chapters which make up Mr. Scudamore's volume eighteen were contributed in the form of "light and pleasant articles" to various newspapers. In them he appears in the unexpected character of a confirmed joker. He jokes even upon his title-page—"sleepless himself to furnish others sleep," is the motto inscribed thereon. But, if the contents of the volume should have the beneficent effect so modestly foreboded, the sleep produced will be a light and happy one, with a smile upon the sleeper's lips, and no nightmare worse than the phantom of a ghastly pun. That this insinuation may be justified, it will be sufficient to refer to the seventeenth page, where the author, drawing the attention of his two youthful companions in a rural stroll to a certain venerable tree, remarks:—"This, my children, is the 'forlorn, unfriended, solitary sloe,' of which Goldsmith speaks in the 'Traveller.'" For the author's sleeplessness, happily for his readers, has bred in him, both at home and abroad, a habit of early rising, which habit he was induced to try and implant, not very successfully, in two young fellows jealous of his natural but not by him desired endowment. The consequence is that we have to thank him for some very sprightly, amusing, and not uninteresting accounts of some early rambles, made with them sometimes if not always, in places beyond the "silver streak." Most people have by this time some small acquaintance with Boulogne and the Boulonnais, where it is said that English is better understood than French; and it is in that district, chiefly or altogether, that the scene of the rambles and "daydreams" is laid. The dreams are masses of patchwork, put together, in every case, in the same fashion—a little piece of French history or tradition, perhaps; a scrap of Latin from the Eton grammar or some almost equally familiar storehouse; a sentence or two of French prose, and a few lines of French verse; ditto of English prose and verse, the latter usually travestied; and a plentiful intermixture of somewhat laboured facetiousness. The author writes as one gifted with a great flow of animal spirits; but that, of course, may be merely a clever assumption of what does not really belong to him. One of the most amusing sketches is that which describes the misadventure encountered upon a visit to St. Pol, whereof the authorities and the inhabitants had not up to that time so much as dreamed of the harmless eccentricities into which a "sleepless man," if of English birth, may occasionally be led.

It is said, and more or less honestly believed, that figures can be made to prove anything, inasmuch that ingenious persons have demonstrated that "the number of the Beast" is identical with that of Dr. Cumming himself; and this suspicion of figures, as of something uncanny, is likely to be increased, rather than diminished by the very interesting work entitled *Essays and Papers on Some Fallacies of Statistics*, by Henry W. Rumsey, M.D., F.R.S. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). Somebody may smile ironically, or even mock and jeer openly and loudly, at the notion of calling statistics interesting; but perhaps the smile may fade on the lips, and the scoff may be nipped in the bud, when the peculiar nature of the statistics here spoken of is mentioned, for they are "concerning life and death, health and disease." Hence it will at once be seen that they involve questions of the very highest and the very widest interest. The volume, no doubt, concerns more especially the members of certain professions and of the legislative and administrative bodies, but it contains a great deal that is of absorbing interest to the ordinary reader; it will make him think, and it will even make him laugh, though, perhaps, on the wrong side of his mouth, as the saying is, more frequently than on the right. There is, however, a spirit of downright drollery in some of the remarks relating to the proportion of the sexes. For instance, it would seem as if there were a sort of fascination exercised by that St. George's, Hanover-square, which has so great a hymeneal celebrity. To that neighbourhood the fairer sex would appear to be attracted, as moths to a candle, so that the preponderance of women in that district, we are told, is 34 per cent. And, generally, in places of fashionable resort, and in districts inhabited by wealthy people, the preponderance of women is really marvellous. For example, while for England females exceed males by 5 per cent, the excess is 14.8 per cent in London; 34 per cent (as already stated) in St. George's, Hanover-square; the same in Brighton; 33 per cent in Cheltenham, 43 in Leamington, 53 in Bath, 73 in Clifton. From which it will be seen that even the hymeneal atmosphere of St. George's, Hanover-square, cannot hold out such tempting bait as the purer air and other advantages of Cheltenham, Leamington, Bath, and Clifton. Dr. Rumsey, with a suspicion of satirical humour, leaves "it to sociologists to determine whether so overpowering a majority of the fair sex is the more likely to attract or alarm the other sex." He adds, with another suspicion of satirical humour, that "it seems as though men die faster in places where women are more remarkably in excess." And so, indeed, it would seem from the following statement:—"In London the death-rate for males is 25.7, for females 21.8; in Brighton, for males it is 25, for females less than 20; in Bath, males 24.78, females 20; in Leamington, males 22, females nearly 17; in Clifton, 21 against 15.4; in Cheltenham, 20.75 against 17.68." And now, lest timid bachelors and widowers should be led into one of the fallacies arising from a superficial view of statistics, and should avoid, like the plague, all "wealthy districts and watering-places," fearing, if they be well-to-do, for their personal liberty, it should be mentioned that "the superabundance of women" in such localities "appears to be caused, not so much by a goodly array of lady candidates for matrimony, as by a large influx of another class of young women, candidates for domestic service." So much for the semi-humorous aspect of the matter. To turn to more serious questions. "Is the average age at death," it is asked, "a better test of vitality and sanitary condition than the rate of mortality?" There were not long ago those who would have answered affirmatively; but it has been made clear by Dr. Farr and others that "the average duration of the lives of these who die in any place or country does not imply the average age of those who live there, any more than it means their average 'expectation of life.'" We are assured, and can readily believe, that "paradoxical as it may seem to the uninitiated, one out of forty-one may die annually, the mean age at death may be twenty-nine, the mean age of the living twenty-six, and the mean expectation of life may be thirty-seven, in the same population." It is asserted, further, that "this was the case in the metropolis a quarter of a century ago." But, however that may be, it has been shown that "the difference between the mean age at death and the true mean duration of life" depends "in this country on the natural increase of population, and in certain populous districts especially on the continual introduction of a number of young lives." No adequate idea can be formed from the few specimens here given of the very important points treated of in Dr. Rumsey's valuable book, but enough has surely been adduced to prove that there is to be found in his pages a collection of information, argu-

ment, and illustration calculated to rivet the attention, for different reasons, of nearly every class of readers.

"Did you ever take your wife to Camberwell?" is a question which was not so very long ago familiar to the visitors of theatres and to all who noticed the theatrical advertisements in gigantic letters upon the walls of the metropolis; and, if anybody in these latter days should meditate undertaking such an excursion as the question suggests, it would be well, if time be no particular object, to consult beforehand the volume entitled *The Parish of Camberwell*, by William Harnett Blanch (E. W. Allen). The author is, apparently, a wag; for he calls his book "a brief account of the parish of Camberwell," although the work is of such portentous size, with so many pages covered with such small print, that, if the histories of all the parishes of England should be published on the same scale, not even the years of Methuselah himself, though he were a gentleman at ease with no other demands upon his leisure, would probably find life long enough for a perusal of more than a half. For this reason it was said above, "if time be no object." From every other point of view but that of the shortness of life and the consequent folly of spending a large portion of that life upon a study of even so deserving a parish as Camberwell, the volume appears to be in every respect most commendable; outwardly, it is handsome and imposing; inwardly, it exhibits undeniable proofs of energy, industry, research, and parish-spirit on the part of the compiler—to say nothing of numerous and interesting illustrations. It comprises amongst its multifarious contents a memoir of Edward Alleyn and an account of Dulwich College. The compiler has a bitter controversy with a certain Mr. Hovenden who has written a "History of Dulwich College;" but space, to omit all mention of inclination, forbids anything but a bare announcement of that lamentable fact. What will touch the general public most nearly will be the sentence in which the compiler disclaims, "on behalf of Camberwell, the honour of the *Darnwell* connection." The italics are the compiler's own; and he alludes, of course, to the unhappy apprentice, George Barnwell, who, under the baleful influence of the fair but frail Miss Millwood, tried to mend his pecuniary fortunes by the murder of his uncle. And if that tragedy did not take place at Camberwell, there is no more trust to be placed in ballads than in princes.

Some faint reminiscence of the famous Roman Horatius and of his two gallant comrades, who stood one on each side of him, and kept the bridge over the Tiber, is aroused by the group represented in gilt upon the cover of *Lincoln, Stanton, and Grant—Historical Sketches*, by Major Evan Rowland Jones (Frederick Warne and Co.). It was a happy thought to collect together in one volume brief memoirs of "the dauntless three," who, though they did not all fight sword in hand, like the three old Romans to whom allusion has been made, formed that "council of war" which has been taken as the worthy subject for a group of statuary by John Rogers, the American sculptor, and which laboured so earnestly and so successfully to free that the great American "Republic should take no detriment." The biographical sketches—which are, to all intents and purposes, little else than studied panegyrics—convey not much more information than must be already tolerably familiar to all those who have paid any attention to what has been written about the momentous War of Secession and about the principal actors in its various scenes; but the volume is valuable and desirable from its comprehensive nature, containing within a small compass and in juxtaposition portraits and biographical sketches of three remarkable and patriotic men. Of the three, Mr. Stanton is he of whom the world probably knows least, and, in consequence of his quarrel with the famous General Sherman, has the lowest opinion; but his defence is earnestly and generously, if not with entirely satisfactory results, conducted by Major Evans, who applies to him the words once written by Brougham about Talleyrand: "If never to be deluded by foolish measures, nor ever to be deceived by cunning men, be amongst the highest perfections of the practical statesman, where shall we look for any who proffered stronger claims to this character?" Mr. Stanton may have been such a statesman as is insinuated; but that has nothing to do with his behaviour towards General Sherman, whom nobody would connect with foolish measures, or number amongst cunning men. It only remains to be added that the volume is written in a style which borders occasionally on the "high falutin'," as Americans themselves call it.

The October number of the *Quarterly Review* was not in time last week for our current notice of the literary periodicals. It contains several articles of that kind, suitable to the tastes of the educated English gentleman, for which the *Quarterly* is chiefly esteemed; dealing with historical memoirs, or with antiquarian and classical gossip, with family and county chronicles, with rural sports and pleasures, and with the prospects of a Conservative policy. "Trout and Trout-Fishing" is one of the most agreeable. For the more diligent students of philological curiosities there is an essay on the relation of the Icelandic to the English language, and a good account of "Russian Proverbs." The article on "Drink, the Vice and the Disease," is a terrible exposure of our worst social evil.

THE TURKISH DEBT.

An official announcement is made by the Turkish Government that the Loan of 1855, guaranteed by England and France, is not affected by the recent decree respecting the payment of the coupons.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank is ordered to obtain in London and Paris syndicates to whom will be handed the revenues assigned for carrying out the recent resolutions of the Sublime Porte in reference to the interest and sinking fund of its loans.

Mr. Childers, M.P., presided over a numerously-attended meeting of Turkish bondholders, which was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Tuesday. Resolutions were passed instructing the Council of Foreign Bondholders to take such steps as might be deemed advisable, declaring that no negotiation should be proceeded with which did not, in the first instance, protect and guarantee to the respective bondholders their special rights, and calling upon the Government to take the matter in hand.—Another meeting of bondholders was held on Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. Palmer.

Professor Henry, of Washington, has telegraphed to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the discovery of a new planet of the tenth magnitude.

The Town Council of Girvan were presented, last week, with twelve acres of ground, which the Earl and Countess of Stair have granted to the inhabitants, to be used as a public park and recreation-ground.

In several districts of England and Scotland a renewal has been experienced of the recent severe storm of wind and rain. Much valuable property has been destroyed by the floods, and some ships have been wrecked and lives lost during the gale.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In all our experience of Newmarket "the gentlemen" have never had matters so entirely their own way as they did during the Second October week. Not only did favourite after favourite win with mechanical regularity, but, to use a common sporting phrase, "they never gave their backers a moment's uneasiness," but in most instances came sailing home almost alone. The Middle Park Plate was this year transposed from the Wednesday to the Thursday, a judicious arrangement, which allowed a little breathing time between the two great events of the week. Twine the Plaiden and Zee, who ran such a desperate race over the T.Y.C. on the Monday, met again at the same weights over the Bretby Stakes Course, and the extra distance appeared to suit Mr. Bowes's filly, as she repeated her victory with consummate ease. Lord Falmouth treated us to a magnificent struggle in the Newmarket Oaks, as he started Spinaway and Ladylove, with orders that they were to run on their merits. The latter was in receipt of 7 lb., yet, though Spinaway was in trouble a long way from home, she struggled in with her usual splendid gameness, and, getting up in the last few strides, won by a head. Thus the Heath House pair occupied the same positions as in the Epsom Oaks, and Spinaway has fairly made out her claim to be ranked second only to Galopin, for such smart fillies as Tartine and Strav Shot, though receiving 7 lb., could never get near her. Though Skylark was engaged in the Middle Park Plate, it is beginning to be regarded as an axiom that no fully penalised animal can win that race, so Lord Falmouth, instead of "grasping at the shadow," wisely pulled him out for a rich Post Sweepstakes, and was rewarded by seeing him dispose of Twine the Plaiden, King Death, and Coltness in a common canter. So far he has won all his engagements without being extended; and, unless his curby hock gives Matthew Dawson more trouble than is anticipated, he will probably be the winter Derby favourite, and is very likely to win. The field for the Middle Park Plate was the largest that has ever contested that event, no less than thirty facing the starter. Yet such was the furore for Lollypop, a French-bred colt belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, that the absurdly short price of 2 to 1, and in some cases even less, was eagerly accepted about him. In 1868, the Duke had an equally warm favourite in Wild Oats, who, however, ran very badly, and once more he was doomed to disappointment, as Lollypop did not even struggle into the first ten. He is a big, fine colt, but was manifestly backward, and he is sure to regain his laurels on some future occasion. The victory of Petrarch was achieved with such ease that 8 to 1 was accepted about him for the Derby, and his success was the more remarkable from the fact that he has only just recovered from a cough. He is by Lord Clifden—Laura, and is, therefore, half-brother to Ashild, Proto-Martyr, Fraulcin, Lemnos, and Rotherhill. Madeira, a grand, lengthy filly and a splendid mover, was second, and Lieutchebe, a very fine-looking French filly, third.

The Newmarket Derby was the great event of the last day, and the style in which Galopin carried home his 7 lb. extra afforded one more proof of his immense superiority to the rest of his year. The St. Leger form was also thoroughly confirmed, Craig Millar and Balto finishing second and third respectively; and, as the former conceded 7 lb. to the latter, it is clear that he had a good deal in hand at Doncaster. A good field of ten ran for the Prendergast Stakes, for which Enguerande, a French filly, was made favourite; but Kaleidoscope, showing the same form which enabled him to win a good race at Sandown Park, beat her by a neck. This performance spoke well for the placed horses in the Middle Park Plate, as Kaleidoscope was not in the first flight for that race. The great success of the amalgamated Queen's Plates, which each year bring out a really good field, is a very strong argument in favour of a different distribution of her Majesty's gifts. On this occasion no less than nine ran, and, after a fine race home, Louise Victoria, who has worked very hard and successfully this autumn, beat Figaro II. by a head; Nougat, Lily Agnes, and Bertram were among the beaten lot.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Walter Lyndon, which occurred at Newmarket last week. He has had a few horses in training at Bedford Lodge for many years past, Frivolity being the best he ever owned.

The only important sale of blood stock at Newmarket last week was that of Lord Aylesford's horses, which, with one or two exceptions, were knocked down at capital prices. Julius Caesar (3300 gs.) was the premier of the sale, and, if we may judge by his poor performance in the Prendergast Stakes, he was very dear at the price. Claremont (700 gs.), on the other hand, did not realise half his value, if only for stud purposes; and Chandos (500 gs.) also seemed very cheap.

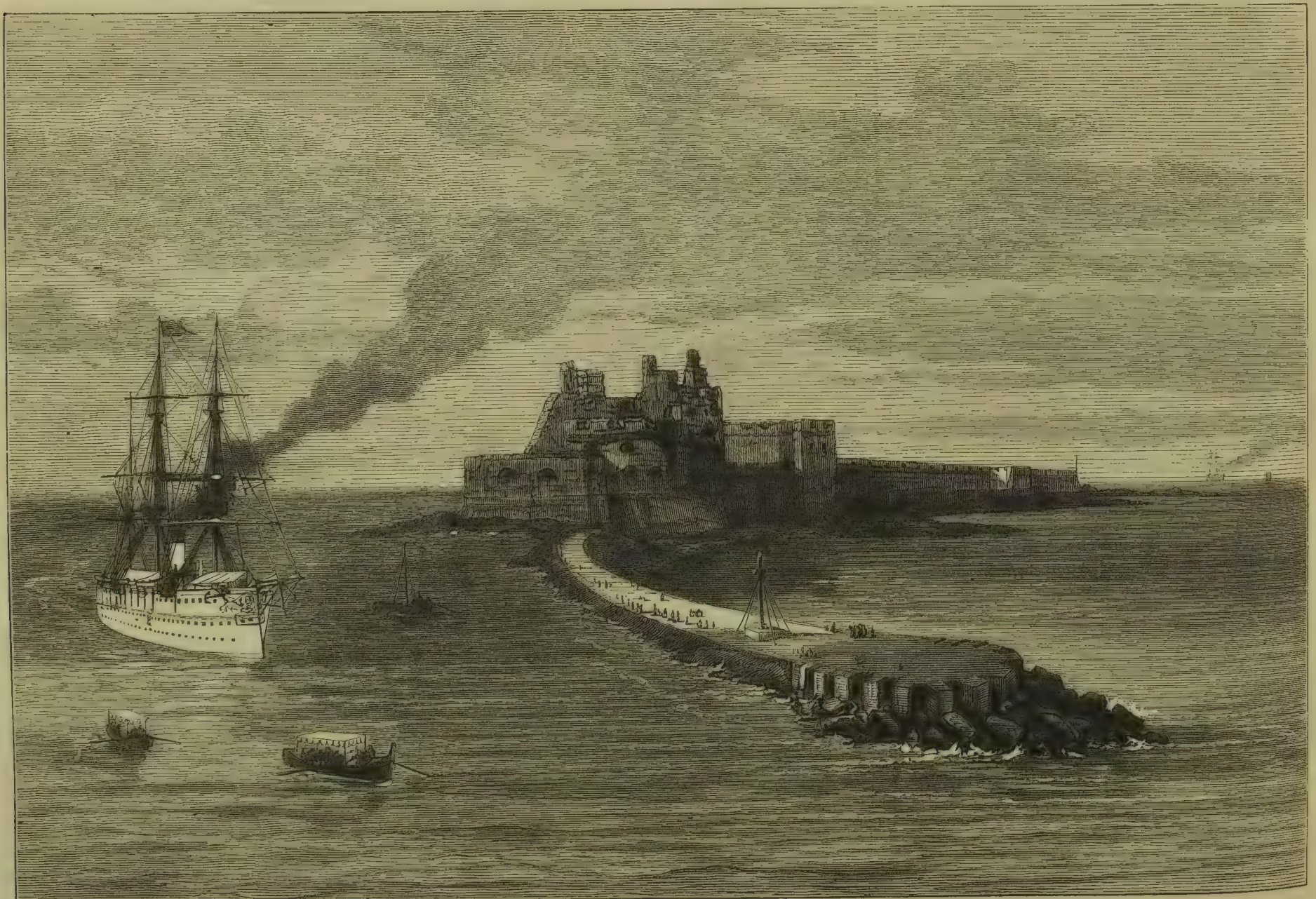
With the great Lurgan Meeting past and over we may fairly be said to be in the thick of the coursing season. Honey-moon, the winner of last season's Waterloo Cup, secured the Brownlow Cup for the second year in succession, and has proved herself a veritable Master McGrath. Among the beaten lot were such well-known flyers as Haddo, Sirius, Hegalla, and Darcarrow. The Raughlan Stakes, for dog puppies, went to Don't Forget, by Still Gone—Druidess, who beat Hessian, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, in the final spin.

THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.

The contest at Newmarket for the Cesarewitch, on Tuesday week, was commented upon by our record of "National Sports." It was won, as many of our readers are well aware, by Prince Soltykoff's colt Duke of Parma, three years old, carrying a weight of 6 st. (nominally 5 st. 11 lb.), and ridden by Rossiter. There were thirty-six competitors, but the Duke of Parma very easily took and kept the lead, coming in first by three lengths. This horse, by The Duke out of Palm, was one of a batch of yearlings that Sir Frederick Johnstone purchased from the Duke of Beaufort. The Baronet has recently bought this year's yearlings in a batch from the Duke, who, it would appear, has given up racing entirely. The Duke of Parma, at the Epsom Summer Meeting, was backed for the Epsom Cup. In the handicap for the Goodwood Stakes he was weighted at 7 st. 2 lb., but was withdrawn in favour of his stable-companion Bertram, who, carrying 8 st. 12 lb., was second, beaten a length by Freeman. On Aug. 31, some days before the weights for the autumn handicap appeared, the Duke of Parma took part in the Tradesmen's Handicap at Great Yarmouth, where, carrying 8 st. 7 lb., he was made favourite, but finished third to two different animals. He had been trained, it is said, for a long-distance race, perhaps with an eye to this very prize, so that he was hardly fit to run for a short one successfully. Be this as it may, his performance must have misled the handicapper, or he would never have been assigned almost the lowest weight in the handicap, 5 st. 11 lb.—that is to say, 19 lb. less than he was awarded at Goodwood. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that he was defeated by a head by Carnelion at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, over the Rowley Mile, when in receipt of 17 lb.; but two days afterwards he won the Stand Handicap at the same meeting over a six-furlong course. Altogether, it seems to be the opinion of those who should be knowing that the Duke of Parma was "bound to win," being so lightly handicapped.



THE DUKE OF PARMA, WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH.



VOYAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA: CASTELLAMARE, BRINDISI.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Paris, on Tuesday week, and his departure from that city on the Wednesday night, were related in our last. He reached Turin at seven o'clock on the Thursday evening, and was received at the railway station by an aide-de-camp of the King, Signor Zappi, Prefect of Turin, and Lord Alfred Paget. There was a great concourse of spectators. His Royal Highness alighted at the Hôtel Feder, where he passed the night. He left Turin the next morning between nine and ten o'clock, stopped at Bologna to dine, at five in the afternoon, and continued his journey. At Ancona, which station was reached at half-past ten in the evening, he was greeted by the British Consul and the English residents, assembled on the platform, with a brief address, wishing him a safe and pleasant journey. His Royal Highness came out upon the railway platform and thanked these gentlemen. He arrived at Brindisi, in the extreme south of Italy, at half-past nine on Saturday morning. He was attended by Sir Augustus Paget, the British Minister to Italy. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Aylesford, Lord Suffield, Lord Charles Beresford, Colonel Ellis, and Mr. Knollys were in waiting to meet the Prince. Admiral di San Bon, the Italian Minister of Marine, Count Maffei, and the provincial and military authorities received the Prince, amid cheers from the people assembled and salutes from the British and Italian ironclads in the harbour.

The Royal launch was in readiness, and conveyed the Prince and his suite to the Serapis, where breakfast was served immediately. The Minister of Marine sat on the right and Count Maffei on the left of his Royal Highness at table. After a showery morning, the weather had become quite fine; and the Serapis, which now had the Italian flag at her

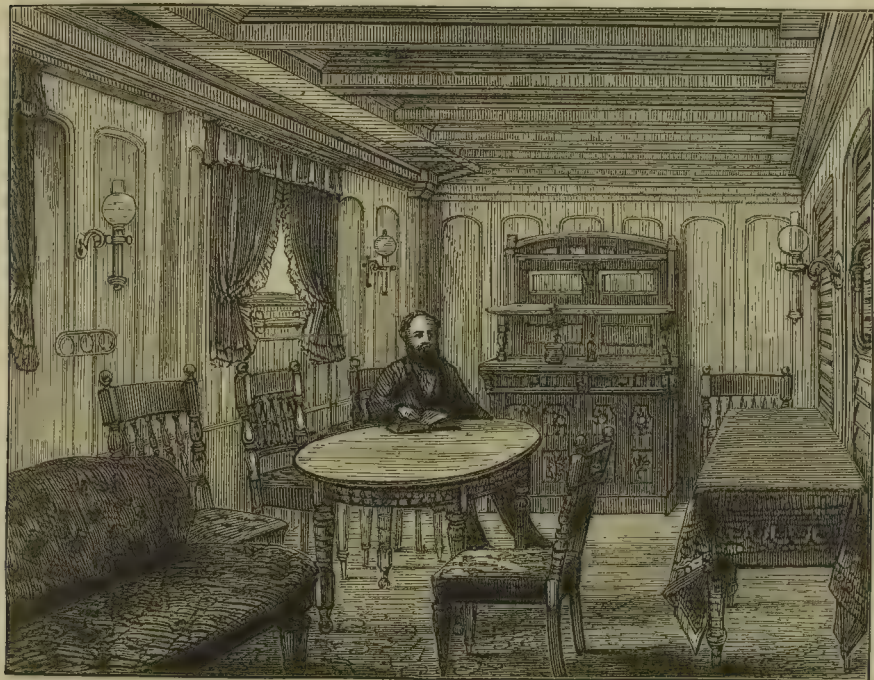


THE HON. SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE AT BOMBAY.

fore, started as soon as she could be got under way. The Prince was in excellent health and spirits. As the Serapis was steaming out of the harbour her Majesty's ships Pallas and Invincible saluted her, while the Italian ironclads Maria Pia and Castelfidardo formed her escort. The weather was splendid, and the scene was one of great animation. Brindisi, now the ordinary port of embarkation for the English passengers and mail-bags sent to India, China, and Australia by the overland mail, has been described on former occasions. It is the ancient Brundisium, the naval seaport of the Roman Empire, and is a place of great interest to classical scholars from the death of Virgil there, the amusing description in Horace of a journey to Brundisium, and Caesar's account of the siege of the town and port in his civil war against Pompey. The old mediæval castle at Brindisi is shown in one of our sketches. We give also two additional illustrations of the interior of the Serapis, as fitted up for the Prince.

The Serapis made a good passage to Athens, arriving at the port of the Piræus on Monday morning. The Prince of Wales was there received by King George of Greece, and was conducted to Athens. His Royal Highness would leave for Alexandria on Wednesday, and would proceed to re-embark at Suez, the Viceroy of Egypt greeting him on his way.

All the Indian newspapers are filled with announcements or suggestions regarding the Royal visit. We are told that the programme of the tour through the Bombay and Madras Presidencies has been settled by the Indian Government and sent home for approval, while the details of his Royal Highness's travels in Bengal will be left open until he reaches Bombay. The Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, will arrive at Bombay on Nov. 8, so as to receive the Prince on the 9th, and, after a stay of a few days, will return to Calcutta by way of Indore and Central India. The Bombay Legislative Council has passed a bill for 50,000



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S "BOUDOIR" ON BOARD THE SERAPIS.



MAIN DECK OF THE SERAPIS, CALLED THE "WINDSOR LONG WALK."

rupees to be devoted towards the reception of the Prince.

The native Princes of India will greet the Prince of Wales. Captain Trevor, Assistant Resident, Hyderabad; Mr. Wilkinson, secretary to the Nizam's Government; Mr. Shaepoorjee Eduljee Chino; and Nawab Ikram Jung, Chief Treasurer to the Nizam, have arrived in Bombay to make arrangements for the approaching visit of his Highness the Nizam. The Nizam's followers will number upwards of 3000, and a camp is to be found for them between Parell and Cumballa Hill. The young Guikwar of Baroda is also to bring 3000 followers with him: these, with the followers of the smaller chiefs who are to come here to meet the Prince, will swell the number of armed retainers into a good-sized army, but due precautions will be taken to keep them in order.

The native community of Calcutta have met to organise measures for a brilliant reception to the Prince of Wales. The mansion at Belgatchia, on the Dum Dum road, has been selected for the ceremony. A large entrance-



CONVALESCENT HOME FOR ORPHANS AT MARGATE.

shed is to be erected, at a cost of 12,000 rupees. This will be tastefully decorated, and is intended for the accommodation of the large numbers of influential native gentlemen who will be present at the reception of his Royal Highness. A considerable sum of money has already been subscribed. Foremost on the list stands the name of the veteran Zemindar of Ootparrah, Baboo Jaykissen Mookerjee, for 1200 rupees. There are many others. This movement is one of spontaneous loyalty and kindness.

The following Grand Commanders of the Star of India have, it is stated, been invited to assist at the ceremony of investiture in Calcutta:—Scindiah, the Maharajah of Cashmere, Holkar, the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Rewa, Travancore, and Puttiala, Sir Salar Jung, the Rao of Kutch, and the Begum of Bhopal; and the following Knight Commanders:—The Chief of Johore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Bularpore, Jay Mungul Sing of Gidhore, and the Nawab Mohsin ood-Dowlah of Lucknow. The order in which we have named those invited de-

notes the relative positions they will occupy in the ceremony, which are determined solely by the date on which they were decorated. There are three Grand Commanders to be admitted on the occasion—viz., the Maharajah of Jodhpore, the Nawab of Rampore, and the Rajah of Jheend.

ORPHAN CONVALESCENT HOME, MARGATE.

The Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill has established at Margate a Convalescent Home for any inmates of the school who may have been ill. This institution was opened a few weeks ago by the Duke and Duchess of Teck. An address was read upon that occasion by Mr. Joseph Soul, founder of the Home, from which the following is an extract:—"For the last twenty years it has been the earnest desire of the founder to see such an institution provided where the children of the Orphan Working School and those of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants might, when failing in health or when suffering from sickness, find the needful change and reap benefit from the invigorating air of this salubrious watering-place, instead of being introduced to the care of strangers. The cost to the charities for the maintenance of the children here will not be greater than if they were at the asylums in London, the only extra expense incurred being that of journeying to and from town. The hope is indulged that in a very short time the increasing liberality of the supporters of this benevolent institution will enable the trustees to receive the children gratuitously. Besides answering the above purpose for convalescents from institutions above named, twenty other children, whose friends could not conveniently receive them during the vacations, might participate in the advantages of a change to the seaside. The liberality of the public has enabled the founder to purchase the freehold land, has given sufficient funds to erect this useful building, and to pay for a large portion of the fittings and furniture. The generosity of friends has been manifested in handsome costly gifts in kind. There is no debt, and this day's contributions will place the Home, it is to be expected, in an easy position for some time to come." The building shown in our Illustration has been erected in Harold-road, Cliftonville, the new upper suburb of Margate, from the designs of Messrs. Drewe and Bower, architects.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHROY, C.S.I., K.B.

This native Indian gentleman, whose portrait we give upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, is president of the Bombay Committee to arrange for the reception of his Royal Highness in that city. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, a representative of one of the oldest Settia families of Bombay, is now the acknowledged head of the Hindoo part of the Bombay population. His family were settled in Bombay before the arrival of the Portuguese, and were during several generations commissariat contractors both for the Portuguese and the British Governments. In this way they amassed immense wealth. But Sir Munguldas is not only a rich man; he is distinguished above all for his enlightenment and liberality. He took a leading part in the foundation of the Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens in Bombay, as a memorial of the transfer of the Government of India to the direct Government of the Crown in 1858. He was one of the first benefactors of the Bombay University, and has founded and endowed a handsome public dispensary. For many years, until he became infirm in health, he did valuable service as a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. On his retirement from that office last year he was, upon the recommendation of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, made a Knight Bachelor, having previously been a Companion of the Star of India. He still continues to act as a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. As the leading native of his class, acting with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., on the Committee of Reception, he will be one of the first to welcome the Prince of Wales to India when his Royal Highness lands at Bombay on the 8th of next month. His portrait will be welcome to our readers, to whom we have already presented those of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late David Sassoon, and other eminent citizens of Bombay.

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EDUCATION.

The annual meeting of the Watford Public Library was held in the Agricultural Hall on Wednesday week—Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided, and distributed the Queen's prizes and certificates to the successful students of the School of Science and Art. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Smith said he was deeply interested in the important question of education, especially in that deeper and higher education, and better instruction provided with a view to follow up the instruction given in the public schools. Science and art were of great importance to the interests of this country. At one time it was said the English nation was incapable of design and artistic taste, and they must go to France or Italy for it. That day was passing away, and chasteness of design and artistic taste were now being produced by the art-schools. He could not conceive of a man doing his duty unless he made the best use of the provision which God had given him for his own benefit and that of the country. He protested against higher education and higher cultivation bringing wealth and prosperity to the country only, useful and laudable objects as they were. He did not advocate education simply because it raised people in the social scale, or to make the labourer dissatisfied with his position. The schoolmaster failed in his duty if he did not inculcate education with a view to make his pupils better, stronger, and more vigorous men, who would do their duty to their neighbours and the State. Those men were the happiest who made a right use of their talents. The elementary schools and science scholarships were intended as so many steps in the ladder to ensure success. The privileges and advantages thus offered ought to tempt those qualified to be raised to distinction. Students should do their work thoroughly if they would be successful, and should not be disheartened but be determined to conquer.—The winter session of the Henley Working Men's Club was opened on Wednesday by an address from Mr. Smith, who pointed out the advantages that the labouring classes now possessed and how they could best make use of them.

Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., speaking at an agricultural meeting held at Gittisham, Devon, on Thursday week, alluded to the want of ambition and of a desire to rise beyond the position in which they were, which characterised many of the working classes. Education would, however, bring with it a wish to improve, and he counselled training of the kind that would be useful to them through life.

Conversations were held in the Townhall St. Albans, on Thursday and Friday last week. The Mayor (Mr. T. L. Harding) distributed the Queen's prizes and certificates obtained by the successful students of the School of Science and Art at the examinations held in May last. On Thursday evening a loan exhibition of works of art and scientific instruments took place at the same time and place, in which considerable interest was evinced by the local gentlemen, who sent valuable contributions of pictures, carvings, pottery, statuary, and objects of interest from their private collections. There were also water-colour drawings from South Kensington Museum, casts and busts by Brucciani, examples of art belonging to the School of Science and Art, and numerous examples of industry and ingenuity from local working men.

Addresses were delivered on Thursday week at St. George's Hall, Portland-place, by Mrs. William Grey, the Hon. Dudley Campbell, and other speakers prominently interested in the progress of the College for Men and Women, established a year ago in Queen-square. The scheme of a combined educational establishment and club for the joint use of men and women has, according to the speakers, been perfectly successful in the working.

The session 1875-6 of the College for Working Women, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, which is in union with the Society of Arts, Adelphi, was opened last Saturday afternoon by an address by Dr. J. Storror (chairman of the committee). There was a large attendance of ladies. The chairman gave a very instructive address.

The Earl of Essex distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates in the Watford centre of the Oxford local examinations, at the Public Library, Watford, last Saturday. His Lordship, in speaking of the importance of education, designated Lord Brougham as "the Apostle of Education," who had done so much for the reformation and education of the illiterate. England, fifty years ago, was regarded as the most illiterate nation on the face of the earth. Now, said the noble Earl, thanks to education, our country is on a par with the whole world.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., delivered the inaugural address in connection with the Birmingham and Midland Institute on Monday. The remarks of the hon. member on the occasion were entirely devoted to the subject of education. Touching upon the question of elementary instruction, he observed that he thought we might assume, without being very sanguine, that before many years had passed a sufficient amount of school attendance would be secured to every child in order to enable it to obtain such necessary rudiments of education as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Alluding to the subject of the education of our agricultural labourers, the Professor expressed his belief that the advantages resulting from an extended education would become more apparent; and that the excuses which were now put forward for depriving the children of the rural poor of the same oppor-

tunities as were enjoyed by the children of our town population would prove of less and less avail, and would appear to be pitiful and contemptible to those by whom they had been advocated. The learned Professor advocated the importance of mathematical training, and did not approve, though he did not condemn, much attention being given to the study of Latin and Greek.

The farmers and country gentlemen of Cheshire are co-operating in a movement for the extension of education among the sons of farmers. A scheme was approved of on Monday by the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture, by which a portion of the buildings of the Sandbach Grammar School will be set apart for the reception of young men who desire to study all matters pertaining to agriculture.

The prizes and certificates gained by the students at the Brighton School of Science and Art were distributed, on Wednesday evening, at a meeting held at the Pavilion, under the presidency of the Mayor. Speeches were delivered by General Shute, C.B., M.P., Aldermen Mayall and Hallett, Messrs. Merrifield and Lomax, and others.

The Committee of Council on Education have issued orders for the compulsory formation of school boards in the parishes of Abernethy, Carmarthen; Coxhoe, Durham; Laniwet, Cornwall; Lustleigh, Devon; Musbury, Devon; Quarrington, Durham; Smeinton, Nottingham; Tuxford, Nottingham; Twerton, Somerset; Twining, Gloucester; and in the united districts of East Ruston, Norfolk; and Gravesend, Kent.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Speaking at an agricultural dinner at Blofield, Norfolk, yesterday week, Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., defended the Local Government Board from the charge of being "meddlesome." He thought, however, that local authorities might be trusted to do some things with which the department of which he is secretary had been in the habit of interfering. There would be no real reform in local taxation until we had some county authority. If we had county boards he believed the rates would be rather augmented than lessened. The Agricultural Holdings Act would be productive of good where it was acted upon, and if landlords did not act upon it Parliament would make it compulsory. As to the impossibility of doubling the produce of the country, his opinion was confirmed by farming in Scotland. Although land was much improved, no more corn was grown per acre than thirty years ago. An increase of one fourth was problematical.

At the Hunts Quarter Sessions, on Monday, Mr. Fellowes, M.P., brought before the Court the question of the Agricultural Children's Act in the county. The Act has hitherto been altogether inoperative in this agricultural district, and this fact induced Mr. Fellowes to bring the question under the consideration of the Court. He compared the Education Act of 1870 with the Act of 1874, and argued that the former gave power for the formation of school boards, and also for the compulsory attendance of children where school boards existed; whilst voluntary schools had no means of enforcing the attendance of children until the passing of the Agricultural Children's Act. What he proposed was that the police should be appointed to give notice of all cases where the Act was violated. This plan answered well in Leicestershire and Surrey. Mr. Fellowes's motion was carried without a division.

A public meeting of representatives of the new Agricultural Labourers' Union, which also partakes of the character of a land tenure reform association, was held on Monday night in the Corn Exchange at Hereford. Professor F. W. Newman, the president, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting by describing the different systems of land tenure prevailing in various parts of Europe, and the results of peasant farming. He condemned the game laws and the poor laws, and rehearsed in a general manner the grievances of the agricultural labourer. Other speakers followed in the same strain.

Lord Rendlesham, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Framlingham Farmers' Club, on Monday evening, said there was a growing feeling that not so much was made out of the land as there should be; and farmers felt that, unless they had further protection, it would be impossible for them to invest that amount of capital in the land which was required to make it produce more food for the million. It was with this view that the Agricultural Holdings Bill was passed. Some people thought the bill ought not to have been permissive. Whether this was the case or not, at any rate it was a beginning.

The Earl of Lonsdale has announced his intention to adopt the Agricultural Holdings Bill in its entirety.

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SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL OF EDUCATION. NATIONAL ART-TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington. 1. An Open Competition for admission to the National Training School of Art, in Schools of Art is offered to Candidates of 14 and 15 years of age, or before Oct. 31, on Form 488A, which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, London, S.W. 2. Every Candidate must produce— (a) A Certificate that he has satisfied the Examiners of the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations or of the Secretary of Art Education, or he must have the Diploma or First class Certificate of the College of Preceptors in the following subject— English Grammar. Arithmetic. English History. Writing. Latin or a modern foreign language. (b) The certificate of the Science and Art Department of the second grade. Art in freehand and model drawing. 3. Candidates must submit works in Drawing, Painting, or Designing, to show the nature and extent of their qualifications. These works are of sufficient merit will be admitted to undergo a competitive examination in the following subjects:— (a) Drawing from the cast of ornament or of the figure. (b) Shading in colour from still-life or from the life (a head). (c) Drawing from memory or designing. (d) Modelling of ornament or of the figure. (This may be alternative with subject a). 4. Allowances for maintenance will be made to successful candidates. These commence at £30 and rise to a maximum of £45 a year. By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE of MUSIC, 13, Vigo-street, W.—1 Piano, Organ, Violin, Singing, Harmony, and Modern Languages, of Certificate and Diploma. Two guineas per course. Prospectus forwarded for one stamp. SCOTSON CLARK, Mus. B., Principal.

MALVERN COLLEGE. THE EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21 and 22. For particulars apply to the Head Master.

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ROYAL AQUARIUM and SUMMER AND WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY. NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

The following gentlemen, among others, have already consented to act on the Art-Committee of the Royal Aquarium Society:— J. E. Millis, Esq., R.A. The Earl of Clarendon. W. Calder Marshall, Esq., R.A. Lord de Lisle and Dudley. E. W. Wyon, Esq. General Cotton, C.S.I. G. D. Leslie, Esq., A.R.A. G. Cruikshank, Esq. F. A. Marshall, Esq. Baron Alfred Rothschild. Lord Camlingham. Tom Taylor, Esq. R. Redgrave, Esq., R.A. Lord Alfred Fagot. Henry Weekes, Esq., R.A. Lord Skelmersdale. E. W. Cooke, Esq., R.A. S. G. Hall, Esq., F.R.S. H. S. Marks, Esq., A.R.A. E. J. Coleman, Esq. J. R. Planché, Esq. The Earl of Dunraven. Lord Newry. Joseph Durrant, Esq., A.R.A.

Notice to Artists.—The Society will be prepared to receive pictures and other works of art for exhibition on and after Dec. 1. No pictures or other objects of art will be received after Dec. 1. The Society's Gold Medal and £100 will be awarded for the best Oil Painting exhibited; as also the Society's Gold Medal and £50 for the best Water Colour; and the Society's Gold Medal and £50 for the best Statue. Five Silver Medals and five Bronze Medals will also be placed at the disposal of the Art Committee forward for special merit. Prizes to the amount of £3000 will be given away for distribution amongst Fellows and Season-Ticket-holders in the Art-Union of the Society, and these prizes will be mainly selected from the Society's Gallery. The acceptance or rejection of pictures and the award of the Society's medals will be left solely in the hands of the Art Committee.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM and SUMMER and WINTER GARDEN SOCIETY. BALLOT OF FELLOWS.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of becoming Fellows of the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society should at once send for application forms from the Secretary, and return them to the offices of the Society. As hereafter appointments will only be elected when vacancies occur, original members will be balloted for in order of application.

ELECTION and PRIVILEGES of FELLOWS. 1. Every candidate for admission as a Fellow or Member shall be proposed at an election meeting and balloted for at the next. 2. Fellows will alone have the right of admission on Sundays, together with the privilege of writing orders for two. 3. All Fellows balloted for and elected by the Council of Fellows, or by the executive for the time being, will be entitled to free admission on all occasions on which the building is open, as also to the free use of the Reading-Rooms and Library, and a ticket free in the Art Union of the Society. 4. Three special fetes will be held annually, at which Fellows, members, and their nominees will alone be entitled to be present. These fetes will be amongst the most exclusive and fashionable of the forthcoming season. 5. By the rule incorporated in the Articles of Association of the Society, no Fellow is in any way liable to contribute to the debts and liabilities of the Society beyond his donation of £5 5s. and his annual subscription of £2 2s.

OFFICES, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W. HAUCE PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB. COMMITTEE.

Rev. T. J. Bailey, B.A. A. A. Wood, M.A. D. P. Blaine, Esq. Captain R. A. Jones. Lord Brougham and Vaux. Major-General J. A. Raines, C.B. Lieut.-Colonel E. L. M. Evans. Major-General F. O. Salusbury, C.B. Colonel Sir Francis Feilding, C.B. Lord Graves, R.N. Carl Tristram, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton.

This NEW WEST-END CLUB, which now numbers 1000 members, is established at the Clubhouse in Pall-mall, opposite the Athenaeum Club.

The Entrance-Fee at present is Ten Guineas, which will be raised to Thirty Guineas when the strength of the Club is completed. The Annual Subscription is Eight Guineas; but members residing beyond a radius of fifty miles from London are admitted as country members at an Annual Subscription of Four Guineas, upon conditions which may be obtained of the Secretary.

Officers on Foreign Service, One Guinea; other Gentlemen residing abroad, Two Guineas. T. KENNAM, Major, Secretary.

INNS OF COURT HOTEL, Holborn and Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.—The Grand Coffee-room, Ladies' Drawing-room, and the Reading, Arbitration, and other Rooms in the New Building, all overlooking the gardens of Lincoln's-inn-fields, will be OPENED to the Public in October. JOHN ROSSALL, Manager.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—Reduction of Rents 50 per cent during the winter months. Offers exceptional advantages to Families desirous of educating their children well and cheaply. A choice of 25 colleges and schools; also 100 resident professors in all branches; superior climate and music. Living very good and exceedingly cheap. Establishment des Bains open all the winter, with good skating-rink. Theatre, concerts, salubrious climate, extensive sands, 4 English churches, English doctors, 2 English post-deliveries daily, good hotels and boarding-houses; 41 hours from London and Paris. Reference—H. M. Fay and Son, Agents.

ROME.—HOTEL QUIRINALE.—Mr. THE BAUR, of Zurich, Switzerland (Hotel Baur au Lac), begs to inform families traveling in Italy that the above-named hotel will pass into his hands on Nov. 1. This hotel, erected a few years since, is situated in the broadest and most fashionable street of Rome, on the Monte Quirinale, near the Royal Palace, and is arranged with all modern comfort. The site is, in a sanitary respect, excellent; the climate is the best in Italy; the principal well-ventilated apartments, looking south. Foreign newspapers in great number. British travellers will find the arrangements and the management in accordance with their wishes and demands; and of the same standard that has won the reputation of the Baur au Lac at Zurich.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO the SHAREHOLDERS and MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICE and GENERAL STORE (Limited), 437, 438, 439, 440, New Oxford-street, W.C. The Committee, having agreed to take over the Business of the Mutual London and Provincial Co-operative Society (Limited), and not requiring the stock, will shortly offer it at a great reduction from the "Mutual" price-list. Catalogues, showing the original and reduced prices, will be forwarded in due course, or may be had on request from the Committee. Members and the Public are further informed that tickets for the year 1876 may be obtained now upon payment of the usual fee of 2s. 6d. Life tickets, which are at present 5s. 6d., will be 21s. on and after Jan. 1 next. By order of the Board, THOMAS R. SMITH, Secretary.

104, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET, W.; and 3, NEW BROAD-STREET, CITY, E.C.

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A GREENLANDER OF SUKKERTOP IN HIS KYAK.



NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, BEECHY ISLAND, AUGUST 26.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We present, in the Supplement to this week's Number, and in an Extra Supplement, Engravings from the sketches made by Mr. de Wilde, on board Captain Allen Young's ship, the Pandora, which arrived last Saturday at Portsmouth from the Arctic region, bringing news of the Alert and Discovery to July 27. It must be remembered that the Pandora was purchased from the Admiralty and thoroughly refitted at the expense of Captain Allen Young, the late Lady Franklin, Lieutenant Lillingston, and Mr. James Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, for a cruise in Arctic waters. The purpose of the expedition was, after taking out a heavy mail for the Alert and the Discovery, to make another search in the neighbourhood of King William Land for the missing papers of Sir John Franklin, and any further traces of his unfortunate expedition, of which there are believed to be many still in existence. It will be seen from what follows that the expedition was unsuccessful in its main purpose in consequence of the closing in of the ice, which, as nothing could be gained by their wintering in so well-explored a region, necessitated their return to England. They propose another adventurous attempt next year to push their way through Peel Sound and solve the problem of the North-West Passage by actually sailing through it—a feat which has never yet been accomplished, though the journey has been made by sledges. The Pandora sailed from Portsmouth on June 26, and arrived at Disco on Aug. 7, having made the passage through Melville Bay in five days. They there found that the Arctic expedition had left three weeks previously, having passed through Melville Bay on July 27, in the satisfactory space of five days, and with every prospect of success, since the season was a remarkably mild one, and there was open ice as far as could be seen from on board the Pandora when she reached Carey Islands, the most northerly point which she attained. On their outward passage Captain Young was unsuccessful in discovering any record of Captain Nares in the spot agreed upon, but on the return journey Lieutenant Lillingston, was fortunate enough to find, under a cairn on the top of South-East Island, a tin tube containing despatches, which he conveyed to the Admiralty on his arrival in England. The Admiralty have published the following despatch:—

"H.M.S. Alert, at Carey Islands, three a.m.,
July 27, 1875.

"Alert and Discovery arrived here at midnight, and will leave at six a.m. for Smith Sound, after depositing a dépôt of provisions and a boat.

"We left Upernivik on the evening of the 22nd inst., and Brown Islands on the evening of the 23rd.

"Passing through the middle ice during a calm, without a check, we arrived at Cape York on the 25th inst.

"The season is a very open one, and we have every prospect of attaining a high latitude.

"All are well on board each ship.

"G. S. NARES, Captain R.N., in command of
Expedition."

The Pandora's officers and crew are in splendid health, and, though somewhat disappointed in encountering the same pack which prevented the progress of the Fox, they are hopeful of reaching King William Land next year. Some useful work has, however, been accomplished. Mr. de Wilde, the artist on board, has made numerous sketches of Arctic scenery; Dr. Hornor has recorded some valuable meteorological observations relating to the dip and variation of the needle, and the temperature; Lieutenant Pirie has completed a corrected chart of that terra incognita, the east coast of Peel Sound; and Mr. McGahan, who will be remembered from having accompanied the Russian troops in their advance upon Khiva, has gathered ample materials for a history of the cruise. The Pandora brings home a young Polar bear, four Esquimaux dogs, and several curiosities in the shape of canoes, skins, and other articles.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Bennett we are enabled to give the following account of the cruise of the Pandora:—

"The Pandora, commanded by Captain Allen Young, Lieutenant Lillingston, R.N., second, touched Ivigtut, in South Greenland, on July 30, having passed Spitzbergen ice, off Cape Farewell, in a strong wind, without accident. Proceeding close to the coast, we had views of magnificent scenery, which were sketched by our artist. Reached Disco on Aug. 7. We found the Alert and Discovery already gone north and the Valorous to the southward. We stopped here twelve hours, and then proceeded up Waigat Strait to the Coal Cliffs, Nitenbenk, where we extracted and took in forty tons of coal in twelve hours. We experienced a dense fog and a north-west gale up Waigat Strait. We moored to an iceberg, which cap-sized during the night with considerable risk to the ship. Visited the interesting settlement of Yuyarsusuk, where we bought dogs and embarked a number of Eskimo men and women to assist in coaling. Reached Upernivik on Aug. 13, but only stopped one hour to send letters and purchase more dogs. The Governor came on board and informed us that the Alert and Discovery had left here on July 22. He considered it a favourable season for navigation, owing to the prevalence of northerly winds during the spring. We bore away from Upernivik under sail, with a strong south wind, a heavy rain, and a threatening gale, and on the evening of the 16th arrived off Cape York. We make the following extract from Captain Young's journal regarding the passage of Melville Bay:—

"We continued through the night under canvas, and next morning, after leaving Upernivik, could just distinguish Horse's Head through the fog, whence flocks of looms continually crossed us in their flight to the westward, from which I inferred that the middle ice was not far in that direction. Passing through a long chain of icebergs lying aground north and south, we arrived, in the afternoon, at the Duck Islands. On the 15th we were deserted by every living thing. It was foggy during the night, with occasional snow showers, but at nine a.m. we had a beautiful break in the sky, and the great glacier was before us with Capes Seddon, Lewis, and Walker in sight, and here and there a few icebergs, but not a piece of floe ice. A boat was sent away to collect some loose pieces of ice from a berg for fresh water, as we were quite out of that necessary element. We had a glorious night, with a clear, brilliant sky, and a temperature of 35 deg. We seem rather to be on the Atlantic on a fine autumn evening, and could scarce believe we were in the much-dreaded Melville Bay. It is astonishing how great is the uncertainty of navigation in the Arctic seas. It was near our present position that at this time of August, 1857, we were, in the Fox, so hampered by ice and finally beset for the winter's drift in the pack; now we have a clear sea and are steering direct for Cape York without having had even a distant view of the middle ice. We saw nothing here save an occasional fulmar petrel; not a bird, nor seal, nor whale, nor any other living thing, and the contrast between this iceless sea and brilliant sun and the absence of all animal life was most striking. We passed through a quantity of some broken-up ice off Cape York, and some enormous icebergs; but a dense fog, which prevented our seeing any distance towards shore, made it impossible to communicate with the natives, as I had intended doing. The temperature fell to 28 deg., the rigging was covered with frost, and ice crystals rapidly formed among the loose ice."

"It had been arranged that the Pandora should touch, if possible, at Carey Islands, deposit letters for the Alert and the Discovery, and bring home the letters and records Captain Nares might have left of the progress of their adventurous and arduous voyage. Passing through streams of loose ice off Beverley Cliff, Pitowak Glacier, of which our Artist made some fine sketches, we arrived at Carey Islands, beating against a strong northerly gale. We managed to land on the north-west island of the group, which had been fixed upon by Captain Nares to deposit his despatches, and great was our disappointment, therefore, when we found three cairns not one of which had been left by Captain Nares, and when a thorough search proved that he had not been there at all. Two of the cairns had been built by whalers, and the third by the Resolute and the Assistance in 1850. Captain Young concluded that Captain Nares was prevented touching here by an ice fog, and perhaps a gale.

"Having deposited two barrels of letters for the ships, we re-embarked by the light of the midnight sun, but not without difficulty, as a strong gale was blowing and a heavy surf running at the time. The Pandora then bore away for Lancaster Sound, running before a northerly gale. Off Cape Horsbury we killed three bears and captured one alive. We entered Lancaster Sound on the 21st, and unexpectedly found our progress stopped by a barrier of ice off Cape Warrender. We crossed and recrossed the Sound three times without finding a 'lead.' Finally, the ice opened along the southern shore and allowed us to push through to the entrance of Admiralty Inlet, where we found more clear water. Eventually we succeeded in clearing the pack, which was about fifty miles wide, and steered for Beechey Island. When opposite Regent Inlet we were enveloped in a heavy fog that settled down on us like a wet blanket, completely hiding the sun and the land. In consequence of being so near the magnetic pole, the compass was useless, and for two days we literally groped our way through the whole length of Barrow Strait, with an easterly gale, accompanied by snow, sleet, hail, and occasional ice-streams. When the fog lifted in the evening of Aug. 25 we found ourselves at the entrance of Radstock Bay, within sight of Beechey Island, which showed some good guessing on the part of the captain and the navigating officer (Mr. Pirie). We soon could distinguish the yacht Mary, which was left here by Sir J. Ross in 1850, drawn up on the beach, her mast still upright, two life-boats, and 'Northumberland House,' which was built as a storehouse by the North Star (Captain Saunders) in 1850. We anchored at midnight, a gale blowing from the north-west, which caused a heavy surf. When we went ashore next morning a remarkable scene of destruction and ruin greeted us. 'Northumberland House' had been broken into, and at first glance it looked as if nearly all the stores which had been left by former expeditions had been destroyed. The ground was covered with tins of meat, pemmican, and vegetables; bales of cloth, rolls of blankets, bundles of flannel, heaps of clothing, hanks of yarn, and hundreds of pairs of woollen socks and mittens all lay scattered about in the wildest confusion. The marauders had entered by the south window, and to enlarge it they had torn out nearly the whole side of the house, which was built of boards. Snow had drifted in during the winter, then had partly melted during the summer, then frozen and thawed during succeeding winters and summers until the whole interior of the house to the depth of four feet was one solid mass of ice. The beautiful blue cloth, the fine, soft, white blankets, and the flannels and clothing were all torn to shreds and ribbons, while the meat and pemmican tins were punched full of holes. All this was the work of Polar bears, as marks of their claws were everywhere visible, while a cask of rum which was standing untouched near the doorway afforded good evidence that 'Northumberland House' had not been broken into by human housebreakers. The brutes had even gnawed into some barrels of salt beef and emptied them of their contents. It looked as if the bears had been amusing themselves by playing ball with everything they could not tear into shreds. Fortunately, most of the provisions and part of the clothing were safely headed up in solid iron-hooped barrels. The salt meat, flour, and sugar appeared to be in good condition, and also nearly all the clothing which had been packed in barrels.

"Captain Young made a survey to report to the Admiralty, and restored everything to order. We left the coals undisturbed, removed a few stores with the intention of forming a dépôt in Peel Strait in the event of the Pandora being abandoned, and repaired the house. The Mary proved, upon examination, to be in good condition, and capable of going to sea with a few slight repairs. The life-boats, although somewhat damaged, might easily be made seaworthy. The little wooden boat was split and broken into fragments, and the indiarubber one had nearly all disappeared except the skeleton. We visited the graveyard, containing the graves of three of Franklin's men and two belonging to the North Star. We found the wooden head-boards well preserved and upright. The artist (Mr. de Wilde) made a number of sketches and photographs of the place.

"We weighed anchor the same evening and steered for Peel Strait, with a fair wind. And now came the anxious and critical period of the voyage. Former explorers had found the pack on the south side of Barrow Strait, blocking the entrance to Peel Strait, into which no ship had been able to penetrate. Would it be possible for us even to enter this strait, this throat of the North-West Passage, or should we be obliged to turn back at its very entrance?

"It soon appeared that we were to form no exception, for on the morning of Aug. 27 the inevitable fog which so constantly accompanies ice arose, and our progress was suddenly stopped by heavy pack extending across our course. We anchored to the ice until the fog lifted, which was at two, when we were enabled to force our way through the loose ice until night. Then we came to a solid pack, extending from Cape Rümel to the west-north-west as far as could be seen from aloft, with a bright icy alley from the south to the north-west. We were again forced to anchor to the ice, taking advantage of the opportunity to fill up with fresh water. By ten on the following morning we discovered a small lane of water along the southern shore, through which we forced the ship, and which apparently led to Limestone Island. A change now occurred in the weather. This morning it was freezing hard, with a temperature of 27 deg., our rigging being completely covered with rime. Now dark clouds arose in the south, the barometer began to fall, and the wind to rise in gusty blasts from the south-east. We at last succeeded in forcing our way through to Limestone Island, where we landed and left a record. We passed inside of Limestone Island, and were towards evening again enveloped in a thick fog, which made navigation very perilous work. It was dark by nine. We had a high rocky coast on our port beam, a solid pack on the starboard, a wind on shore, and fog, darkness, and rain in torrents, that prevented the coast being seen more than a cable's length away. The stars were invisible, and, to crown all, there was no compass, for our compasses were utterly useless. We could only grope along in the gloom, like a blind man, steering by the wind, which might change at any moment, and put us ashore, and an occasional ghostly gleam of the haunting pack. We nevertheless got through the night without accident, but

it was three before we could see that we were off Cape Granite and steering a fair course along the land. Early in the forenoon we passed the farthest point reached by the Fox when stopped by the pack, before returning to Regent Inlet; and here there was not a particle of ice to be seen to the south in the direction we were going.

"We were now navigating waters where no ship had ever been able to penetrate before, unless, indeed, the ill-fated Erebus and Terror may have gone down here on their last voyage. All on board were now in a fever of expectation. We were within 250 miles of King William Land, near where the Erebus and Terror were abandoned, after two winters in the pack; and if we found no ice in Peel Strait we were sure of reaching that point and picking up more relics of the lost expedition—perhaps, even some of Sir John Franklin's papers, not a scrap of which has ever been found. Besides, if we reached there we felt hopeful of making the North-West Passage, the dream of navigators for centuries. The wind now came round to the south-west; but as yet we had no sun to guide us or enable us to take angles or directions, so we followed close along the Somerset coastline. We seem to be arriving into quite another climate, for we are in an iceless sea, and the cold sting has left the air. The land was quite bare of snow, except where we got a glimpse of the highlands of the interior, on which can be perceived patches of snow. In the afternoon we passed a rookery of gulls, secure in their lonely isolation on the face of the rocks at a place where the vegetation formed an extensive green patch down to high-water mark. We keep a good look-out on the shore with a powerful astronomical telescope; and cairns are constantly reported, but they prove, upon inspection, to be huge granite boulders, with which this coast, and especially the ridges, are strewn. At six in the evening we reached Ross's cairn, on the coast of Somerset, left by him and McClintock in 1849, when they came round the coast from Port Leopold on foot in search of Sir John Franklin. After Divine service Captain Young landed, found the record left by Ross, took it, and left a copy and another record of his own. Again that night we were enveloped by fog and obliged to heave to and wait until morning brought clear atmosphere. Once more the sun came out clear and bright as we again flew down the Sound, rapidly diminishing the distance to Bellot Strait. It was one of the loveliest days I ever saw, rather like what one would expect on some sunny southern sea than on this grim unknown Peel Strait. Its waters were as smooth as glass, and reflected the rays of the sun in a long flash of dazzling light that blinded the eyes; the air was as soft and mild as a May morning. On the east the low shore of North Somerset, a mass of boulders and granite rocks, worn round and smooth and heaped up in wild confusion; to the west the distant coast of the Prince of Wales Land, high and mountainous, enfolded in purple mist, lay silent, calm, and beautiful, in the golden light of an Arctic evening. We were now rapidly approaching Bellot Strait, and Captain Young was between coasts well known to him from having explored them on foot and laid them down on charts during that wonderful sledge journey of his when out in the Fox. At length, low down on the horizon, we sighted Roquette Island, ten miles north of Bellot Strait, and right before us. Sure, we think we shall reach the strait of poor Bellot, though we get no further! Some of us even calculate that we shall be there by six, and animated are the discussions and excited our expectations as we gaze eagerly south. The skipper is reserved and taciturn, however, and does not hazard an opinion, for there is a whitish glare on the horizon above and beyond Roquette Island, which to him has an ominous look. It is the dreaded ice blink, and as we advance it grows broader and higher, until at last white masses of ice begin to rise above the horizon. At four o'clock on the evening of Aug. 13 we are at Roquette Island, and at the edge of an impenetrable pack which extends right across the strait from shore to shore. We climb to the foretop, then to the fore cross-trees, and see before us a plain of ice extending to the horizon and jammed up against the mouth of Bellot Strait. It is old floe ice, from 5 ft. to 20 ft. thick, covered with little hills and hummocks, jammed close together, and as solid as rock.

"Within two hours after we had been betting high on the probabilities of passing through Behring Strait we have suddenly come to the end of our voyage. We wait patiently or impatiently for a change, cruising along the edge of the pack, occasionally making fast to it when stopped by the fog, which envelops us from time to time. But no change comes; the ice never moves. Towards evening we land on the island, whose summit is about 200 ft. above the level of the sea, but we are greeted by no signs of open water. Ice—nothing but ice—the higher we get and the better view we obtain, the more formidable becomes the prospect. Captain Young was close to his former encampments when travelling from the Fox in 1850. The islands, coasts, and ice appeared familiar to him, and he recognised and pointed out all the points of interest engraved on his memory while wading through water up to his waist on that dreadful sledge journey, when he passed here scarcely able to drag one leg after the other, worn out with the fatigue of three months' continuous travel on the ice, and barely reaching the Fox, then wintered in the east end of Bellot Strait before breaking down altogether. There was a solitary iceberg, distant about ten miles, imbedded in the pack, for which it was difficult to account, as it was certainly foreign to these straits, and must have either driven down from Barrow Strait or through McClintock Channel from the north-west. This berg is important as bearing on the movements of the ice. For three days we went continually back and forward, avoiding the loose drift-ice which more than once showed a disposition to jam us against the pack. On Sept. 3 there came a change, which was, however, anything but favourable. The ice, under the impulsion of a southerly wind, commenced moving north, and it soon began to creep up each shore, as if to cut off our retreat. It now became necessary to consider what we were to do, and whether we were to prepare to winter, for if we lingered much longer it would not remain in our power to choose. There was still a chance that the ice might break up if we waited and let it spring tides had passed. But if it did not we should be inevitably caught in a place where there could be no possible object in wintering, as we were still too far from King William Land to attempt reaching it this summer, and a spring or winter search could not be expected to produce any further results after the journey of McClintock and Hobson. Captain Young went ashore again on Roquette Island, to have one more look at the prospect, but there was no change for the better. Away to the south-east, on the shore of Somerset, could see the huge towering perpendicular cliffs of rock which form the monster gateway to Bellot Strait, and beyond the coasts of Boothia Felix, trending away to the south. To the south-west a high promontory, just on the horizon and southern extremity of the Prince of Wales Land, and all between this and Boothia, in the direction of King William Land, was an unbroken plain of rugged, hummocky ice. It was with sad hearts we took a sad look south over this ghostly plain, against whose dead, heavy, silent inertia all our high hopes, all our fiery enthusiasm, all our rose-coloured expectations broke in melancholy gloom. We were only 120 miles from the



THE PANDORA IN PEELE'S STRAIT, AUGUST 23.—DRAWN ON THE WOOD IN THE POLAR REGIONS.

William Land. We almost imagined we could see it; and if we could get there we think we are safe to make the North-West Passage. This pack is probably not more than fifty miles wide; and of the 6000 miles between Southampton and San Francisco there was only this one little obstacle—this mere curtain, as it were—to stop us. But this was as effectual a barrier to a ship as fifty miles of granite.

"Reluctantly Captain Young decided to turn his ship's head again to the north. There could be no possible use in wintering here; it would be far better to return to England, and come back next year with a crew fresh and healthy to try it again; and this is what he decided to do. We built a cairn on the island, left a record, and returned to the ship. The ice had now already crept up both shores, as though trying to surprise and cut us off, and other ice came drifting down from the north. The berg we had at first observed ten miles off was slowly coming towards Roquette Island as the pack moved north. There was a channel in the middle of the strait still open, and through this we hastily made our escape. The race through and out of Peel Strait in a heavy gale, with snow and sleet, proved to be a slow one. Ice following from the south, and also coming down from the north next day, we were nearly jammed between them. Just off Cape Rennel the fog lifted one morning, and we found a high rocky coast on the starboard, two or three cables-length off, while the pack on the port beam scarcely allowed room to put the ship about. We succeeded, and were driven back into Peel Strait. Ice was rapidly closing the outlet, and young ice was forming on the waves like oil, and rising and falling without breaking. At last we found a 'lead,' closed at the further end by a broad neck of ice. This we charged and got through, and finally made our escape, getting through Lancaster Sound without an accident.

"Captain Young then decided to try again to find traces of the English expedition by thoroughly searching the Carey Islands; and, if nothing was found there, to go as far north as Lyttelton, as we thought it would be unsatisfactory, and that the public would be very uneasy, if no news had been left. We reached North-East Island on Sept. 11, and were gladdened with the sight of a cairn. The island was covered with snow, and a furious snowstorm blowing before we got away. Upon landing and examining the cairn we found Captain Nares' record, addressed to the Admiralty, from which it appeared that the expedition was all well, having safely crossed Melville Bay and gone up Smith Sound, with every prospect of a favourable season—one of the most favourable, perhaps, ever recorded.

"We reached Disco on Sept. 20, and left there on the 24th, passing Cape Farewell on Oct. 2, and running to the Channel before a terrible north-west gale—the worst, Captain Young said, he ever saw."

The following is an extract from Captain Young's journal:—

"Peel Strait, Sept. 1.

"We are in a deep bight in the ice. All southward one unbroken pack across from side to side. Fitzroy Inlet full. Bellot Strait packed close. The spring tides have passed away, and there is no hope of getting further south this season, for the winter has already set in with the usual accompaniment of gales, sleet, and snow, and the new ice is rapidly forming on the waters. I am very loth to turn back, and am struggling on against hope, if even to reach Bellot Strait, where we could hold on in comparative security longer than we could possibly do here. To remain in our present position in Peel Strait is out of the question, as well as purposeless. We are hourly in danger of being beset; and, once beset, are imprisoned for the winter, without a harbour and in a position which would leave us powerless to accomplish anything. From this position we could merely follow by sledging in the spring the footsteps of that veteran explorer M'Clintock to King William Land, under the same conditions, without hope, of further result; and in that case we should run the risk of the ship not being released next summer, and a consequent autumn return, probably ending our hitherto successful voyage in a disaster.

"I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to my officers and crew, who at this critical period of the voyage were only too anxious to push forward, and shared equally with myself their disappointment at the sudden arrest of our progress and this crusher to all our hopes of making the North-West Passage this season.

"Sept. 3.

"We are running back under reefed sails out of Peel Strait. The temperature is 26 deg., with squalls and snow. We stop to sound occasionally the unexplored depths of this sea, on which no ship has ever been known to sail, and by the evening of the 4th we were passing around Limestone Island, the temperature falling to 24 deg. As we approached an enormous pack which lay close to us on our port hand and threatened completely to cut off our retreat, I could just see at intervals between the snowstorms a small thread of water, perhaps half a mile wide, and I determined to run a race against time with the pack, and try to pass Cape Rennel before it impinged completely on the land by the action of the north-west gale that was blowing. It was, in fact, our only chance of getting out of the strait, for had we hesitated or stood back to the south-west we should certainly have been shut in for the winter, and pressed on with the fast-increasing darkness and gloom of the coming winter night. It was a dreadful night, the wind increased to a violent gale, with hail and sleet and blinding drifts, and we threaded our way in the dark, the white glare of the pack on one hand, the gleam of the snow-clad land on the other, being our only guide. Once only during the night a solitary star shone out for half an hour, giving the helmsman a point for the direction of the ship. As the wind increased the temperature fell to 18 deg. F., and the spray froze over the ship as it fell, and by midnight our decks were full of snow, which whirled up in blinding drifts from the eddy winds out of the sails. We could from time to time judge our progress along the coast by the excellent description of Ross and M'Clintock in their spring journey. Thus at ten p.m. we passed the deep gorge which separates the limestone from the red sandstone formation—a curious geological feature of the coast. By midnight we were off Cunningham Inlet, and by three a.m. we were just in the position I had so long dreaded. The ice pack had already impinged on Cape Rennel, leaving not the slightest passage, and our progress in this direction was stopped. Suddenly a snowstorm that had been beating down upon us for the whole night abated and disclosed the high, precipitous cliffs hanging immediately over us, presenting a most ghostly appearance, the horizontal strata, and seeming like the huge bars of some gigantic iron cage, and standing out from the snow face. In fact, it was the skeleton of a cliff, and we appeared to be in its very grasp. For a few minutes only we saw this apparition, and then all was again darkness. We barely had room to round to between this cliff on one side, and the pack on the other, and then hastily ranged about seeking some escape. Most providentially, after three hours of intense anxiety, a slight movement in the pack was reported from aloft, giving indications of a weak place in the pack. The ship was instantly turned in that direction, and eventually we succeeded in forcing her through the weakest

place in this nip, now our only hope, which was already rapidly closing again with the formation of new ice.

"Sept. 10.

"We have just passed through a gale with the temperature down to 28 deg., and we were iced over all, for the heavy seas beat upon us and froze as they fell upon our sides and decks, and the Pandora became one huge icicle. Anchors, shrouds, and rigging were one solid mass. It became a serious question how long we could have manœuvred the ship had not the gale abated. We had run out of Lancaster Sound beating up to the Carey Isles, where I determined to make a further effort to find some record of the Alert and the Discovery by searching even every island of the group in detail, and, failing in that, at all hazards to make a dash for Lyttelton Island, feeling how anxious the friends of the expedition would be to hear news of their passage through the dangers of Melville Bay. In this I was fully supported by all my officers, who appreciated the importance of obtaining some tidings of the expedition. We reached the Carey Islands on Sept. 10, beating up all the way against a strong northerly wind, and finally reaching the group in the midst of a violent snowstorm. The sea here, and as far as could be observed to the north, where the action of the wind was felt, was quite clear of ice, and although ice was still rapidly forming in still water, I think I could have been able to reach as far north as Lyttelton Island. This time we moved to off the south-east island, on the top of which we perceived a cairn. The island, instead of presenting a view of bare stones, was now covered with a white mantle of snow, which had completely changed its appearance. It was some 700 ft. or 800 ft. high, and very steep; but the snow served as a means of ascent in a place where otherwise it would have been impossible to get up. Lieutenants Lillingston and Beynan went ashore, and for half an hour we watched them climbing up the steep face of the mountain. At last they reached the cairn, where they remained only a few minutes, for we soon saw them rapidly descending to the water's edge. In a few minutes they returned with a tin tube containing a packet addressed to the Admiralty, evidently left by Captain Nares. The Pandora was now moving homewards, and recrossed Melville Bay without incident; and, finding it perfectly clear of ice, with a heavy rolling sea, which is quite unusual in the bay, we reached Disco on Sept. 20, where we remained until the 24th recruiting. We again departed, and had a favourable passage down Davis Strait; but encountered very heavy weather and violent gales in crossing the Atlantic, the ship being battered down for five days, and reached Portsmouth on the 16th."

The Pandora touched at Somerset, where Sir James Ross and M'Clintock erected a cairn in 1849. Captain Allen Young went ashore and succeeded in finding Ross's record, which he brought away with him, leaving a notice of his own visit in its place. The following is the copy of the record:—"June 7, 1849.—The cylinder which contains this paper was left here by a party detached from her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, under the command of Captain Sir James C. Ross, R.N., in search of the expedition of Sir John Franklin; and to inform any of his party that may find it that those ships, having wintered off Port Leopold, have formed a dépôt of provisions for the use of Sir John Franklin's party, sufficient for six months. The party are now about to return to the ships, which, as early as possible in the spring, will push forward to Melville Island and search the north coast of Barrow's Straits; and, failing to meet the party they are seeking, will touch at Port Leopold on their way back, and then return to England before the winter shall set in.—Jas. C. Ross, Captain." This simple paper, given as the record of a mere visit to the spot, really shows what a remarkable journey Ross and M'Clintock made when they travelled on foot from Port Leopold around this unknown coast in days when sledge-travelling was in its infancy. It also shows how strange are the chances of arctic navigation, for Ross was in the exact track of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and but one season in arrears of Franklin's party having abandoned their ships; and Ross's impression must have been strongly against the probability of Franklin having passed down these straits, otherwise he would have expressed his intention to follow this route with his ships the ensuing summer, rather than the north shore of Barrow's Straits.

THE LORD MAYOR IN EPPING FOREST.

"The Corporation has, in the course of its long and interesting career, done many kindly and generous acts for the people of the metropolis." So said Mr. Cowper-Temple in the House of Commons; but it may be doubted whether they ever acted with greater liberality or from purer motives than when, on May 25, 1871, they unanimously resolved, by every means in their power and at any cost, to preserve to the people, for purposes of public recreation, those parts of Epping Forest which remained open or had been illegally inclosed.

This ancient public demesne was of old so highly prized by the citizens of London that their right of hunting was secured to them in all the charters granted to the Corporation, including those of Henry I. and Richard I. But it was greatly diminished in extent by grants to favoured persons from various Sovereigns, commencing with King Stephen; and in the reign of Edward I. the people threatened to rise in rebellion in assertion of their forest rights. They actually submitted to a tax of one fifteenth of all movables on condition that the forest should be perambulated and its boundaries settled. This settlement appears to have been observed for a long time. In 1788 Earl Waldegrave obtained an Act of Parliament for dividing and inclosing about 670 acres, which was but the prelude to more inclosures. In 1793 there were but 9000 acres still uninclosed. For a long time it was the custom for the City aldermen, after transacting their ordinary business at Guildhall, to proceed to Epping Forest to hunt the deer. Aldermen have long ceased to hunt in Epping Forest; but the Corporation still retained in their service officers whose especial duties, as their names prove, were connected with the enjoyment of that right. When, therefore, five years ago, the House of Commons resolved that it was desirable to preserve the rapidly diminishing forest for the enjoyment and recreation of the people, it was quite proper that the Corporation should step forward, offering their services to the Government, and by a large amount of labour, anxiety, and money, obtain from a high legal authority a decision as to the legal rights of all parties interested. They have laid the foundation for a settlement, which preserves for the hard-working people of the east end of London a recreation-ground unequalled for size and beauty.

On Thursday week the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, many of the Aldermen and members of the Court of Common Council, with the officers of the Corporation and a select company, including several members of Parliament, paid a visit to Epping Forest, going in state from the Liverpool-street station of the Great Eastern Railway. The civic party, with the other visitors, altogether 700 in number, left the Liverpool-street station by a special train to Snarebrook. Up to their arrival there the weather had been pleasant, but thence it took a decided turn for the worse. The rest of the journey was performed in 150 close carriages, each drawn by two horses, to a place called Fairmead, High Beech. It took place, unfortunately, in a

drenching and relentless rain, relieved only by the sylvan beauties of the landscape.

The procession from Snarebrook to Fairmead was formed in the following order:—Mounted police, City Marshal, deputations of Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, members of the Common Council, Chairmen of Committees, Deputies, Metage on Grain Committee, Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, Under-Sheriffs, officers of the Corporation, chairman of Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, general company, members of the House of Commons, Sheriffs, Aldermen, the Lord Mayor, and mounted police. The carriages conveying the company were about 150 in number, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with the Under-Sheriffs, went in state. All along the line of route, regardless of the rain, the country people turned out in great numbers to witness the spectacle.

The King's Oak at High Beech was one of the spots which invited the admiration of the visitors. It is a favourite point in the forest, and one of the highest, from which a noble panoramic view is obtained of the adjacent country, overlooking the valley of the Lea, with the highest parts of Middlesex and Hertfordshire in the distance. One of the forest roads leads thence to Epping-place, a mile and a half distant. The stump of an oak-tree planted by George II. close to its predecessor Harold's Oak, named after King Harold, is still in existence in front of the village inn.

The members of the City Corporation and their party reached Fairmead at two o'clock, when they sat down to an ample luncheon in a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, having on his right and left, among others, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knight, Mr. Sheriff Breffit, Mr. Alderman Sidney, the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Alderman Figgins, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. J. E. Saunders, chairman of the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee of the Corporation; Alderman Sir William Anderson Rose, Sir Francis Lyeett, Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board; Mr. Alderman Ellis, Dr. Brady, M.P., Sir William Codrington, Mr. Deputy Harris, Mr. William Lawley, chairman of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation; Mr. Deputy Stapleton, Mr. J. T. Bedford, Mr. Cox, Mr. James Abbiss, Justice of the Peace; Colonel Palmer, one of the Verderers of the Forest; Mr. Frederick Young, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Master of the Needle-makers' Company; Mr. R. Cox, Mr. Brand, the Corporation Controller; Mr. J. B. Monckton, Town Clerk of London; Mr. Sauer, United States; Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford, Mr. Under-Sheriff Baylis, and many more.

After the customary loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed that of the Houses of Parliament, remarking that the House of Commons had materially assisted the Corporation of London in promoting the happy result which they were met to celebrate. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., and the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., acknowledged the toast. Mr. Hubbard said, for his own part, it was fifty-five years since he commenced hunting in this very neighbourhood. He followed the civic party, and at the Bald-faced Stag the deer was found waiting; and when it was set at large the Corporation pack followed and the sportsmen enjoyed a run through the glades of Epping Forest. He felt quite sure that the Mayor and Corporation of London had not degenerated since those days; and he was confident that now, as then, they would find not only enjoyment but advantage in the active exercise of stag-hunting. For his own part he believed he would not have been alive at the present day if he had not been a fox-hunter and a stag-hunter; he attributed his present health and strength to the example set in former days by the Corporation of the city of London. In conclusion, he proposed the health of the Lord Mayor; and Mr. Frederick Young, on behalf of the Forest Fund committee, presented to the Lord Mayor a token of remembrance, in the shape of a book of photographic views of the scenery of Epping Forest. Mr. Forsyth, M.P., gave the toast of the Sheriffs; and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., that of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, by whom the Epping Forest business had been successfully conducted. Mr. J. E. Saunders responded, and said that the Corporation would act fairly towards all parties concerned in the matter. The health of the "Verderers" was acknowledged by Colonel Palmer. Mr. G. Briscoe Eyre, the zealous and active defender of the New Forest, who chiefly promoted the New Forest Exhibition in town last midsummer, spoke for those concerned in that and similar associated efforts to preserve the ancient places of popular recreation. The Commons Preservation Society, of which Mr. Shaw Lefevre was chairman, was formed nine years ago to secure this object everywhere in the neighbourhood of London. Its operations have, in several instances, proved highly effectual for the public benefit, and we heartily commend it to public support.

LAUNCHES.

The *Boadicea*, an unarmoured corvette of 3910 tons burden, the first of a new class of men-of-war which are intermediate between the *Shah* and the *Inconstant* on the one hand, and the *Active* and the *Vologe* on the other, was launched at Portsmouth last Saturday. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Elliott, daughter of Admiral George Elliott.

Two new war-vessels for the Portuguese Government were launched, on the same afternoon, from the yard of Messrs. K. and H. Green, at Blackwall. The vessels launched are screw-corvettes, built on the composite principle. They are sister-vessels, and in design closely resemble the *Cormorant* class of corvettes in our own Navy. The first vessel launched was named the *Rainha de Portugal*, and the second the *Mindello*. The christening ceremony was performed by the Duchess of Saldanha in the first case, and by Lady Sartorius in the other.

A large screw-steamer of 2750 tons gross, to be named the *Zealandia*, was launched from the yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., Govan, on Monday. She is to be the first vessel of a new line of mail-steamer between San Francisco, New Zealand, and Sydney.

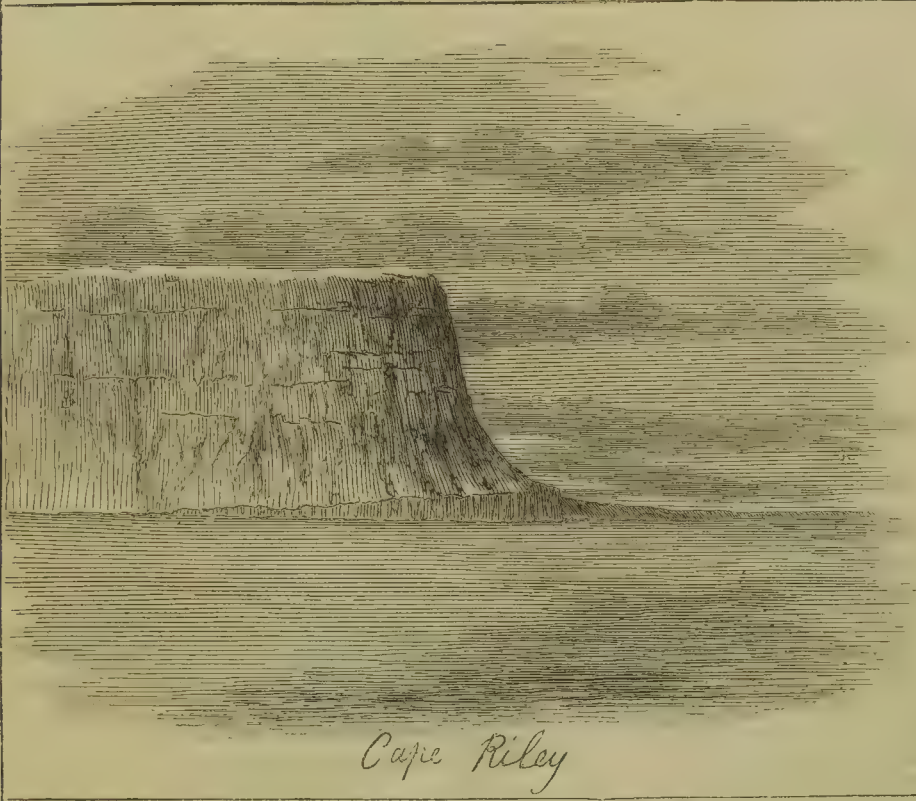
The autumn meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society took place on Thursday week. It was intended to visit several places of interest in the neighbourhood of Hayward's Heath; but, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the programme was much curtailed.

The Trades Union Congress at Glasgow was brought to a close, last Saturday, with the adoption of resolutions on a variety of topics. Motions were passed expressing astonishment at the issue of the fugitive-slave circular; requesting the interference of Government to prevent the over-sizing of cotton cloth, as injurious to the health of the workers and those using that article; stating approval of the principles of co-operation; resolving to call the attention of Government to the disasters arising from boiler explosions, and to urge that only certificated engineers should take charge of steam machinery; declaring that the word "bakers" should be deleted from the *Smoke Act*; approving of international arbitration; and desiring the equalisation of the borough and county franchise and a reform of the patent laws. Next year's congress will be held at Newcastle.

ARCTIC SKETCHES FROM THE PANDORA.—DRAWN ON THE WOOD IN THE POLAR REGIONS.



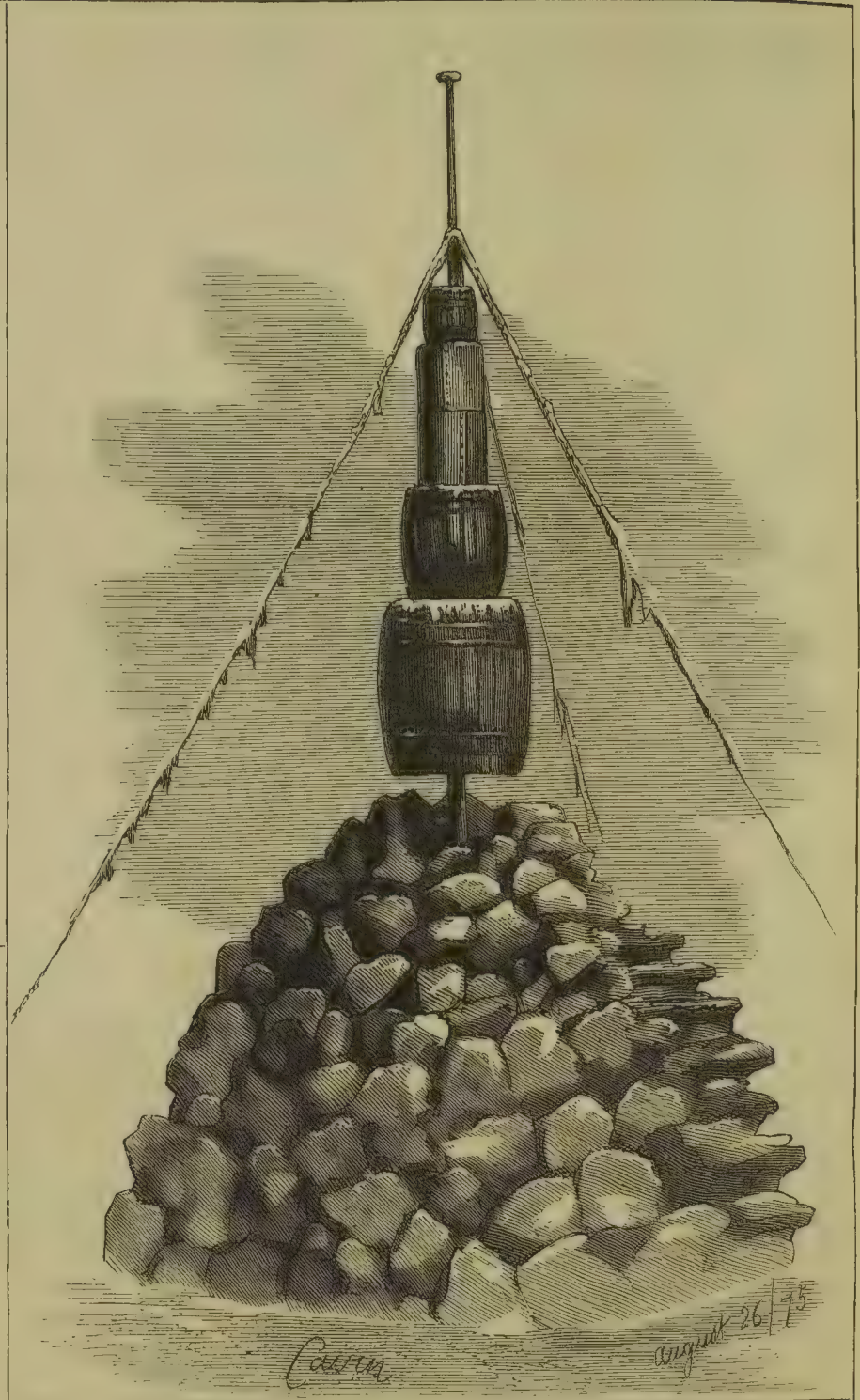
Bellot Monument



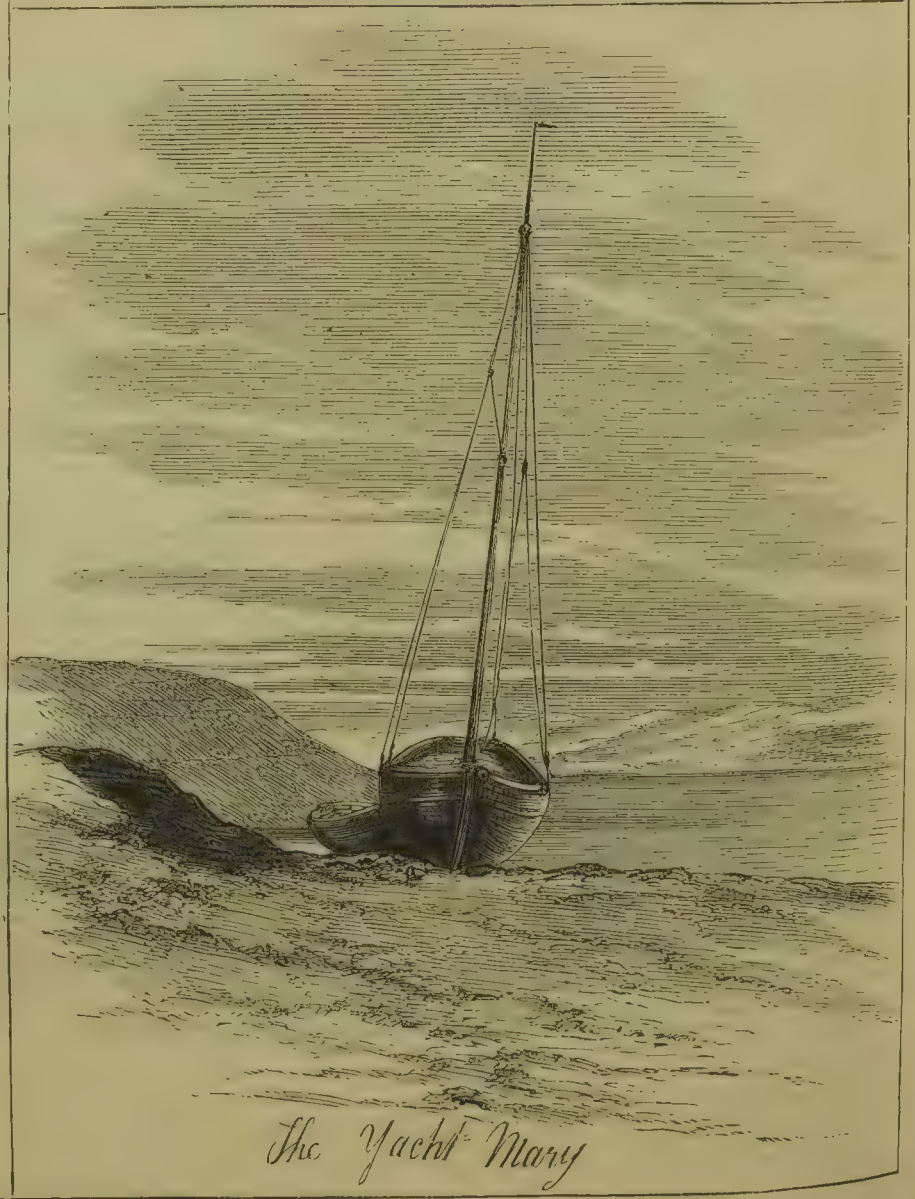
Cape Riley



The Graves



Cairn



The Yacht Mary

ARCTIC SKETCHES FROM THE PANDORA.—DRAWN ON THE WOOD IN THE POLAR REGIONS.



QUARTER-DECK OF THE PANDORA.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Thomas Williams, the respected master of the Birkenhead Union Workhouse, and "late of the 11th Hussars," has sent me a most interesting pamphlet, entitled "Personal Reminiscences of the Crimean War," being a lecture delivered by him on the eleventh anniversary of the Balaklava charge. Mr. Williams was one of the Six Hundred, and his little book comes very *à propos* at a moment when preparations are being made for feasting at the Alexandra Palace the gallant survivors of the Light Brigade. The "Stories from the Ranks" already made public seem to me very moving. They remind one of the refrain to that most touching of French lyrics—the song which Béranger owned that he could never listen to without a pang of regret, because he himself had not written it—the "Dis-moi, soldat, dis-moi; t'en souviens tu?" There is not the slightest element of French military swagger or bragadocio in this charming poem. It is only the story of a poor old half-pay officer who meets a veteran soldier as old and as poor as himself, and sits down to have a quiet chat with him. "Dost thou remember, soldier?" is the burden to each stanza. Yes; the pair remember everything: Jemappes, Fleurus, the Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, Moscow, Leipsic, Montmirail—and Waterloo. And how much questioning and answering there will be next Monday at Muswell-hill, with the unconscious refrain of "Dis-moi, soldat, dis-moi; t'en souviens tu?"

To middle-aged people the Charge of the Light Brigade may appear as an affair of the day before yesterday; but to the young and enthusiastic the narrative of the famous escapade may present wellnigh the same venerable interest which attaches to the campaigns of Marlborough or Wellington. It is very curious, nevertheless, to remember that almost so soon as the occurrence of the charge had made it historical it became, in many of its minor incidents, mythical. The brief, glorious, fatal episode has been enveloped in a hundred more or less fantastic legends. No one seems to be able to tell with certainty whether there is any truth in the story that just as Lord Cardigan dashed into the Valley of Death, he cried, "Here goes thirty thousand a year." I never, myself, believed the story. The late Earl of Cardigan was not, certainly, what you might term an agreeable peer, but he was a heroically brave soldier; and I don't think it likely that a hero, leading his squadrons to battle, would utter an exclamation bearing on the value of his rent-roll. And yet I have heard the anecdote vouched for on what is termed "unimpeachable authority."

"Charge the guns! Nolan said." Were not these words inserted in the very first edition of Alfred Tennyson's superb poem, published, if I remember aright, in the *Examiner* newspaper? In the present edition—unless there is one later than the one I possess—the line reads "Charge for the guns!" he said." It chanced that it was in a *salon de lecture* on the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, one wintry afternoon in the year 1855, that I first came across the Poet Laureate's magnificent "*grida di guerra*." The name of Nolan struck my eye at once; and for this reason. I had known Captain Nolan, in a business capacity, very well. In the year '53 I was following the occupation of an engraver on steel; and I worked at a studio in the Strand in co-partnership with Henry Alken, the well-known painter of horses. We were engaged in engraving a vast panoramic view of the funeral of the Great Duke of Wellington, when one of the Messrs. Ackermann, of the Strand, the firm for whom we worked, sent to us a gentleman of dashing military appearance, who was anxious to have a series of etchings executed, illustrative of a little book on cavalry manœuvres which he was about to publish. This was Captain Nolan. Afterwards he came day after day, for weeks together, to the studio, to watch the progress of the etchings, and to correct any errors into which the artist might fall in depicting the niceties of the sword exercise. I can see him now, sitting astride an old sofa, which for the nonce represented his charger, hacking and hewing away at a neighbouring chair which did duty as a foeman. He was the most enthusiastic, soldier-like man I ever met with, and was full of wonderful stories about feats of horsemanship in Hungary and elsewhere. He had been, I think, for some time in the Imperial Austrian service. The etchings being completed, he went away, and we saw him no more; but I shall never forget that earnest, impetuous man slashing at the old sofa.

Saturday last was the eighty-second anniversary of the murder of poor Marie Antoinette, and a mortuary mass was said at the expiatory chapel on the Boulevard Hausmann, Paris, in memory of one of the most beautiful, the most accomplished, and the unhappiest woman that ever lived. I recall the anniversary for the reason that I have been recently permitted to see a very remarkable terra-cotta bust of the unfortunate Queen modelled by the tasteful and sympathetic hands of Lord Ronald Gower, who has already won golden opinions from all lovers of art through his sumptuous reproduction in autolithography of the Lenoir collection of portraits at Stafford House, and through his recently-published "Handbook to the Art-Galleries of Belgium and Holland"—an admirably perspicuous and useful little *vade tecum*. It is Marie Antoinette in the horrible tumbrel, and on her way to the scaffold, that Lord Ronald has portrayed. She is in the mean raiment, the sordid *fichu*, the pitiful mob-cap which formed the toilette of the daughter of Maria Theresa when she issued on her last journey from the donjon of the Temple. Her arms, you can discern plainly, from the skilful rounding back of the shoulders, are tied behind her. The executioner's shears have already cropped those tresses which "had turned white in a single night," so that the knife of the guillotine may find no impediment in the deliverance of its merciful message. Yes, to her most merciful. The head is thrown far back; and in the half-closed eyes, the still lips, the whole countenance, there reigns not vacuity, not the stupefaction of terror, but a Buddhist-like absorption of resignation. The bitterness of death is past. The worst is over before that worst is corporeally come. Yes; this is she of whom Edmund Burke wrote, "Little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult." I hope that Lord Ronald Gower's "Marie Antoinette" will be perpetuated in marble, and that we shall see it in next year's Academy.

I had the pleasure not many days since of attending the office at Guildhall of the Town Clerk of the City of London for the purpose of receiving the largest cheque I ever saw in my life. I am not speaking of its pecuniary value, but of its size. It was as large as an Act of Parliament. It was much larger than a marriage license, and nearly as big as the warrant for the execution of King Charles I. It was as "deep as a well and as wide as a church-door." To make an end of smiles, this portentous document was a precept, issuing from the Court of Common Council, and empowering the excellent Chamberlain, Mr. Scott, to pay to the

treasurer of the Byron Memorial Fund the sum of one hundred guineas, the munificent donation of the Corporation of London to the fund in question. And it was signed "Monckton," *tout court*; Peers of the realm and Town Clerks of metropolitan municipalities being seemingly the only personages exempted by etiquette from affixing their initials to their signatures. I remember one Lord, however, who did not care to avail himself of this privilege of brevity. The most illustrious orator, law reformer, and educational teacher this century has seen continued to the end of his patriarchal career to sign himself—in his private letters, at least—"H. Brougham."

"What am I to do with it?" I asked, helplessly, when a courteous official had handed me this prodigious order to pay—which, by-the-way, I had been empowered by the treasurer, who was temporarily absent from town, to receive. "Cross it, and pay it into a bank, as though it were an ordinary cheque," quoth the courteous official. So I sped to Drummonds' and paid this financial Magna Charta in to the account of the Fund. You may ask what concern the public can have in the record of a purely personal experience. I make answer that the public have a direct concern in it. At least fifteen hundred pounds more are needed before an adequately splendid monument can be reared to the memory of Lord Byron. The Greek Government have generously promised the marble for the statue; but there remains the pedestal to be thought of; and, to my mind, the majority of pedestals to our memorials of great men are wellnigh inconceivably mean and paltry. We commission a first-rate sculptor to execute a first-rate statue; and then we hoist the noble effigy on to the top of a post or a stone packing-case. The best model for a pedestal is that which supports the equestrian figure in bronze of Frederick the Great on the Linden at Berlin. The next best is King Charles's pedestal at Charing-cross. The worst is—, well, never mind. Did you ever take a walk through Trafalgar-square?

The British public had to thank an energetic committee of working men, to whom Mr. Hepworth Dixon subsequently lent the valuable aid of his name and influence, for the privilege of enjoying periodical "free days" at her Majesty's Tower. That same British public is, however, just now grumbling—and not apparently without some show of reason—at the clumsy manner in which the much-prized concession is granted. On a "free day," it would seem, a crowd gathers round the ticket-office in the Tower; but visitors are only admitted in parties of twenty at a time. There is much scuffling, pushing, and hustling in order to obtain admission; and then the door is shut in the faces of the "residuum" by a warder until the authorities choose to admit another score of outsiders. Ladies, it must be granted, are admitted at another entrance; but is there the slightest necessity for preventing the public at large from rambling through such portions of the old fortress as it is deemed expedient to throw open to general inspection? Numerous suites of old armour have been exhibited at the South Kensington Museum; and I never heard that anybody ever attempted either to run away with or to steal those rusty relics. As regards the jewel office, the crown and other regalia are securely locked up in a strongly-barred cage, and there are plenty of disposable beefeaters at the Tower to guard the jewels and the armouries as well. The Koh-i-noor is part of her Majesty's own paraphernalia; but when that priceless gem was exhibited in Hyde Park in 1851 a single stout constable of the A division was deemed an adequate guardian for the treasure. The people do not misbehave themselves in the public museums and picture-galleries. Why should they behave badly at the Tower of London?

G. A. S.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Prize-meetings and inspections still take place, and the following events recently came off, many of them last week:—

A meeting for prizes presented to various companies of the London Brigade was held at the City rifle-ranges, at Rainham, Essex, and attracted a large number of competitors. Appended are the results of the principal competitions:—D Company: The prizes of this company, including a handsome challenge cup, were of the value of £70. The aggregate series were won by Messrs. Bing, Merry, Pythian, Ashby, Rogers, M'Dougall, Offer, Thompson, Merritt, Davison, Smallman, Cook, and Earl Waldegrave. The extra prizes, consisting of the company's challenge cup, the monthly challenge cup, and a money prize, were won by Messrs. Byng, Merry, and Rogers; and the contest for those who have never won a prize by Privates Lintot, Woodley, Smith, and Todd. F Company: There were two series of prizes in this company. In the first series Private S. S. Young took the first prize of eight guineas; and the other prizes—one of seven, three of five, one of four, and two of two guineas, and a tankard—were won by Messrs. Mardell, Brand, Green, Bretherton, Laughton, Newton, Hendry, and Hill. Extra prizes, value five guineas, were won by Captains Mardell and Brand. G Company: There were three series in this company—the first for prizes presented by the Lord Mayor and others, the second for members who had never won a prize above the value of £2, and the third for members who had never won a prize and all recruits of 1875. In the first the company challenge cup and the Lord Mayor's prize were won by Private C. Cross; and the other prizes by Messrs. Pearce, Holman, Tilt, Falconer, Pierce, Hood, Child, Ellen, and Baguall; Privates W. Cross and Gregory took the prizes in the second series; and Privates Debury and T. Cross were the winners in the third series.—H. Company: Nine prizes, value about £40, were shot for by this company. The first prize, value eight guineas, and the company challenge cup, were won by Private H. Smith, and the others by Messrs. Raynes, Wyatt, Rix, Comyn, Sadler, Malthey, Shepherd, and Haseldine. O Company: The highest scorers were Messrs. Hayes, Stuckey, Runtz, Hora, Ball, Howkins, Hall, Stable, Heath, Atto, and Brooke.

A match took place at Wormwood-scrubbs between teams of seven men from the A company 26th Middlesex (Customs) and the F company St. George's. The 26th scored 431 points, and the St. George's 392.

The 1st Middlesex Administrative Brigade of Artillery has undergone its annual inspection at the hands of Colonel Woolsey, R.A. The brigade consisted of one company of the 1st Middlesex, under Captain Mullens, and two companies of the 1st London, under Captain Adams, the command of the whole being taken by Major Wegg-Prosser, assisted by the Adjutant, Captain R. A. Fitzgerald Studdart. The inspecting officer was understood to be satisfied with the gun drill.

At Wormwood-scrubbs the 36th Middlesex held a competition for the champion gold badge and a series of three prizes. The winners were Messrs. Heath, Benwell, and Hancock. A skirmishing competition for a prize of £3 given by the commanding officer for sergeants was won by Sergeant Hancock.

The E company of the 36th Middlesex held their annual competition at Wormwood-scrubbs:—First series: £3 10s. and the company challenge badge were won by Private Austin;

the other winners being Messrs. Millbank, Hawkins, Cave, Tollett, Daniell, Barker, James, Wood, and Kirkby. Second series: Messrs. Unite, Auley, Purser, and Scott. The challenge cup was won by Private Millbank. Extra prizes were won by Messrs. Austin, Millbank, Auley, Asten, James, and Gardner. Consolation prizes were won by Messrs. Taylor, Cooke, and Howitt; and a silver-mounted wooden spoon, for the lowest score, was taken by Private Pilgrim.

The D company of the 36th Middlesex fired for their annual prizes at Wormwood-scrubbs. The winners were:—Prize Fund Series: Messrs. Rogers, Palmer, Barden, Davis, Hancock, Crook, Martin, G. Hawkins, Spurgin, and Mundy. Two prizes for recruits were won by Privates G. E. James and Foale, and a consolation cup by Private Elkins.

The H company of the 36th Middlesex held their annual competition at Wormwood-scrubbs. The winners were:—First Series: £2 10s., Private M'Kellar; £1 10s., Private Cooper; £1, Sergeant Brown. Second Series: £1 10s., Sergeant Bales; £1 5s., Captain Underwood; £1 each, Messrs. Lyel, Perry, and Sharp. The challenge cup was won by Captain Underwood; the challenge badge by Private M'Kellar; and the cup for highest aggregate score by Private M'Kellar.

The prize meeting of the Audit company of the Civil Service was brought to a conclusion at Wimbledon. The following are the winners:—In the first series, the officers' cup, value £4 10s., was won by Private Robinson, prizes being also gained by Messrs. Impey, Merrick, Lever, and Hoblyn. In the second series the winners were Messrs. Marriott, Hall, and Marriott. In the range prizes, Messrs. Hoblyn, Marriott, and Shoveller. Recruits' prizes were won by Privates Bishop and Adams. The Brownrigg challenge cup, value £5, was won for the year by Corporal Marriott.

The Queen's Westminster held their annual competition for the challenge cup presented by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and a series of prizes. The following were the successful competitors:—Messrs. A. Blackford (cup and £7), C. Lowe, Cayford, G. E. Hinde, Hooper, H. B. Wilson, Groom, I. Anderson, and Wylde.

At Nunhead the South London Club held their monthly competition for the club challenge cup. The winner was Corporal C. Fruen, of the 19th Surrey, with 67 points, Sergeant Newman, 10th Surrey, being second with 66.

A match was fired between the married and single members of the South London Club at Nunhead. The married team won by 42 points.

The South Middlesex concluded their annual regimental meeting with the following result:—The gold medal and £5 fell to Lieutenant H. Bird. In the challenge-cup series the winners were Messrs. Keen, Matthews, H. Bird, Thorn, Jones, C. Elton, G. E. Ewen, R. Bird, W. F. Woods, Spottiswoode, Reid Todd, Hayter, and Davis. Extra series: Messrs. Knox, Bacchus, Ewen, K. Pullman, Clarke, Keen, Young, H. Bird, Grey, Elton, and Dimond. Theatrical series: Messrs. Bird, Bacchus, C. Elton, Young, Meeking, R. Pullman, Baynes, J. Pullman, and Hayter. Lord Ranelagh's prize for the highest aggregate score was won by Lieutenant Bird.

At Silvertown the London Irish competed for their marksmen's prizes. The following were the winners:—£5, Private Rodgers; £3 3s., Private Lane; £2 2s., Captain H. Roberts; £1 1s. each, Private Bruce and Sergeant Clifford. The regimental gold challenge medal and badge for the best shot in the regiment has been won by Captain H. Roberts.

At Esher the Peckham company of the 19th Surrey held its prize-meeting. The first prize, an antique Turkish plate and two guineas, was won by Corporal C. Fruen, the second by Lieutenant J. Stadden, and third by Sergeant W. H. Fruen; and four other prizes by Corporals Durant and Doughty and Privates Wills and Croucher.

An all-comers' rifle contest, promoted by the committee of the E company 5th East Kent, took place at the Murston range, Sittingbourne. In the first series the prizes were won by Messrs. J. Robson, Wells, and Summers. In the second series the first prize fell to Private H. Hinge, and the second to Colour-Sergeant Honeyball. In the third (ladies' prizes), for the highest aggregate scores in the first and second series, the first prize was won by Sergeant J. J. Robson, and the second by Corporal J. Robson. The prizes were distributed by Captain Knight in the Corn Exchange in the evening.

Ten members of the H company London Brigade and ten members of the 1st Bucks shot a match at Marlow, the 1st Bucks winning by 19 points.

In a competition between fifteen members each of the 1st Sussex and 2nd Surrey the total score for the Sussex team was 985, and for Surrey 758.

Her Majesty has accepted the services of another metropolitan corps. This is the second occasion on which during the present year new regiments have been formed in London, the first being the acceptance in April by the Queen of the services of the 26th Surrey, raised in the workmen's city, Shaftesbury Park. The present new corps is composed of the porters of the Bank of England, and the Secretary of State for War has directed that it shall be numbered as the 50th in the force of the county of Middlesex, with the special designation of "the Bank of England Rifle Volunteer Corps." Its headquarters will be at Somerset House, and it will be attached to Lord Bury's battalion, the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles.

At Winchester the non-commissioned officers of the Winchester Rifles competed for their challenge cup, and Sergeant Carter was successful.

Two matches, Martini-Henry v. Snider, took place, and a victory was scored to each weapon. The first was at Chichester, between twelve officers and men of the 26th Regt. (Cameronians), who were last year the best shooting regiment in India, and a similar number of the 1st Administrative Battalion Sussex Rifles. The volunteers were the winners, having scored 740 points against 715 of their opponents. A silver drinking-flask, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Fletcher for the highest score in the winning team, was taken by Private Death. The other match was fired at the Hunters' Bog, Edinburgh, between teams of ten sergeants from the 79th Highlanders and the 1st Midlothian Rifles. The regulars won by 73 points.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry competed at the range in Stoneleigh Deer Park for their annual prizes. The competition exciting the greatest interest was that for £20 by squads of four men, who had to ride three-quarters of a mile, jump two flights of hurdles, and fire five rounds each at 200 and 400 yards, completing the course in twelve minutes. The prize was won by Lord Willoughby de Broke's troop, who made 105 points and galloped the course in eleven minutes. The other competition was for the Warwickshire Yeomanry challenge cup. The winners were:—Cup and £10, Sergeant Riley; £6, Private Winterton; £3 10s. each, Private Pratt and Sergeant Steadman; £2, Private Bubb.

A match took place at Winchester between the 16th and the 1st Hants, which was won easily by the former.

The Merthyr and Dowlais Rifles (12th Glamorgan) were inspected at Merthyr by Colonel Richmond. The regiment was under the command of Major Cresswell, and mustered strongly. Colonel Richmond expressed himself satisfied with the appearance of the corps. Captain Lewis distributed prizes to the successful competitors during the season.

The 7th Monmouth had their annual prize-shooting on the marshes, Newport. Private D. Francis won the prize of £5 5s. given by the Mayor. The final competition for the monthly cup also took place, which was won by Captain Oliver Goss.

The annual inspection of the 3rd Glamorgan took place in Primrose Field, Swansea. The inspecting officer was Colonel Redmond, C.B., commander of the 24th Brigade Depot, Fort Hubbertstone, Pembroke. The regiment was under the command of Major Dillwyn, who at the close of the inspection congratulated the members of the regiment upon the way they had performed their duties.

The annual prize-shooting of the 4th Flintshire (Holywell) took place recently, the funds having been liberally subscribed by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. For the twenty best attendants at drill there were eleven prizes. William Evans was first, Aaron Griffiths second, and Sergeant Arthur Jones third. For the men who had passed into the first class there were nine prizes. The chief winners were Benjamin Jones, Edwin Hough, Edward Tilley, Raymond Richardson. The fifteen prizes for the second-class men were won by Messrs. Richard Jones, Joseph Williams, E. C. Kenyon.

A match took place on the Staveley range between teams of ten men from the 3rd and 22nd Derbyshire. The latter were successful, scoring 349 points against 324 by the former.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Suffolk Administrative Battalion was held at Sudbury. The following were the highest scorers:—£7, Private Plowman; £6, Colour-Sergeant Baker; £5, Sergeant Spooner; £4, Sergeant Nichols; £2, Sergeant Leney.

The 5th Staffordshire held their monthly competition for their challenge cup at Wolverhampton, and Lance-Corporal Garnett was the winner.

The annual competition between the members of the Stafford Rifles took place at Stafford. The ranges and conditions were as for Queen's Prize, 1875. Some excellent shooting was made, the following being the principal winners:—Messrs. A. Cotton, James Grant, Rowell, Johnson, Bamford, Pickin, Burton, T. Burton, Hammer, Finlow, Dean, Hart, Hawkins, Bleeby, and Smith.

The Sheffield Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creswick, underwent its inspection. The regiment paraded 452 strong, out of an enrolled strength of 503, only sixteen being absent without leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh, the inspecting officer, was received with the usual salute, after which the brigade was marched past and then put through some movements. After the field-drill was concluded the men were marched back to head-quarters, where a severe course of gun-drill was performed.

At the butts on Bootham Stray, York, a match took place between the 1st Royal Dragoons and the 1st West York Volunteers, eight sergeants competing on each side. The volunteers proved the victors by 36 points.

A match was fired at Tadcaster between the members of that corps and Selby, the former losing by 43 points.

The distribution of prizes to the successful competitors of the 1st West York at the late meeting took place in the drill-hall of the regiment. The Lord Mayor of York and Lady Mayoress were present, and the latter presented the prizes. The principal winners were greeted with cheers, especially in the case of Private Lazenby, the winner of the Ebor cup.

At the Langton Wold Ranges the 1st North York concluded their annual prize-shooting. The principal winners were as follows:—Fitzwilliam challenge cup: cup and silver medal, Private S. Brethwick; badge, Lance-Corporal Waller. Officers' prizes: £3, Lance-Corporal Waller; £1 10s., Lance-Corporal Banks; £1, Private Dickenson. Captain Copperthwaite's prizes: £3, Private Todd; £2, Lance-Corporal T. Banks.

The annual prize-meeting of the Durham Rifles was held at the range on Urpeth Haughs, and the following were the principal winners:—Lieutenant-Colonel Joicey's prizes: cup and £3, Private Liddle; £2, Private Poscamp. Major Hunt's prizes: cup and £2, Sergeant Smith; £1, Sergeant Stephens. Major Monk's prizes: cup and £2, Mr. Elliott; £1, Mr. W. J. Flach.

At Newcastle a match was fired between teams of ten men from the 1st Berwick and the F company of the 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne. The shooting throughout was splendid, the Berwick men winning by four points.

The Mauritius Rifle Association have held a successful meeting at Port Louis. The silver medal of the National Rifle Association was won by R. M. McKerrel, the secretary of the association. The prizes were presented by the Governor.

Mr. Disraeli took part in the business of the Bucks Quarter Sessions at Aylesbury, on Monday, when Lord Cottesloe, who has been appointed Vice Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the place of the Duke of Buckingham, appointed to the governorship of Madras, was elected to the chairmanship of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has presented prizes to the school teachers of Exeter for essays on the treatment of animals, sent a letter, which was read at the distribution last Saturday, in which she expressed her belief that school teachers formed the best medium for the spread of humanitarian principles, and that offering prizes was the best mode of exciting interest in the subject.

Viscount Eversley's portrait, painted by R. Hardman, R.S.A., has been presented to the Hants magistrates, and placed in their room at Winchester, in token of the ability with which the noble Viscount has for many years presided over the Court of Quarter Sessions of that shire. The presentation was made, on Monday, in a court crowded with magistrates, by Lord H. Scott, M.P., and Lord Carnarvon, on behalf of the subscribers.

The funeral of the Bishop of Brechin took place yesterday week in St. Paul's Church, Dundee. The vault was specially prepared from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. Between 2000 and 3000 persons assembled in the church, and the thoroughfares leading to it were blocked up by immense crowds. Among the chief mourners were the Bishop's eldest brother, and Lord Glasgow and Lord Mar, his nephews. Lord Strathmore, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Forbes, and others were also present, together with a very large attendance of the clergy. The Primus, Bishop Eden, officiated, with the Bishop of Aberdeen and the Dean of Brechin.

CHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

N FIELD.—You omit to consider Black's best defence of 1. R to B 5th. Problem No. 1650 cannot be solved in the manner you propose.

E H K.—But how do you propose to proceed if Black play 1. R to B 5th? Mr. Staunton's "Chess Players' Companion" was published by H. G. Bohn, price 5s.

MINTO, E P O'B; F ARMSTRONG, Cawnpore; and H SCHLESNER.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.

J A C.—Apply to Mr. Rosenbaum, on the premises.

JAMES TAYLOR.—You are nowhere near the solution.

A WARDEN.—The analysis you refer to was published in the second volume of the Chess World. We believe you can obtain the back numbers through W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

A D F.—We doubt whether it will ever come off at all.

A J S.—We regret we are unable to afford the necessary space for your letter.

LE COMPTE, Java.—The three-mover is very neat; but the three-mover, though clever in idea, admits, we are afraid, of a second solution by 1. Q to K sq. No 3 is too easy.

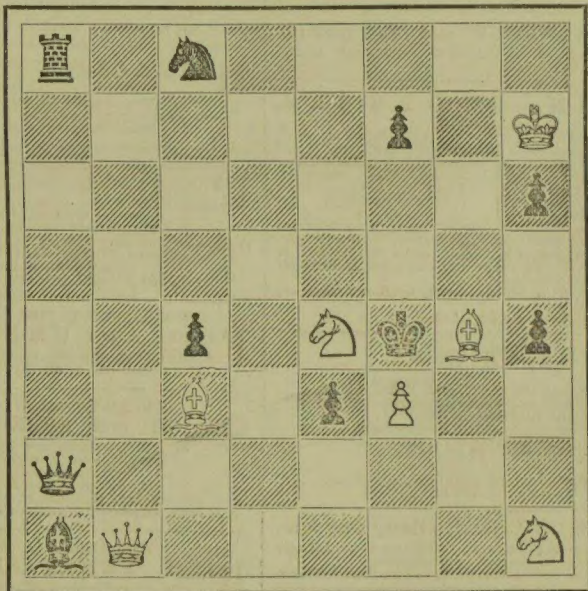
MINTO.—A nice position, which shall have a place, provided it stands the test of examination.

PROBLEM No. 1650.—Additional correct solutions received from R F D Millar, R Thilthorpe, Tredunnock, Antistrophe, H W, Oxford, J G, W E R, A Thompson, A L, and Miss Jane D. Solutions by G S and G Gough are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1651.—Correct solutions received from R Thilthorpe, Antistrophe, R F, Pagoda, The White Hart, Lora, Latta, Cowie, Thorpe, Borsco, J G C, Benet, W F Payne, Strathmore, Vee Pawn, Ilkley, H T A, A Wood, W H Carlyon, R W S, T E, A Freeman, Minto, R Thomas, W A F, C A T, Hirambo, W G, H White, J Broughton, J Handford, Harry B, C Bellany, Miss Jane D, Breakdown, Cerberus, J C, W E R, Castor and Pollux, Miner, and Galopin. Solutions by H Schlesner, A T Le Q, and A H G are wrong.

••• The author informs us that the dual mate in this problem may be obviated by placing the White Bishop on Q B 5th, instead of Q 6th.

PROBLEM No. 1653.
By A. CYRIL PEARSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The subjoined Game was played between the Rev. C. E. RANKEN and Mr. JENKINS, of Glasgow, in the Challenge Cup Tournament, at the late meeting of the British Counties Chess Association.—(The Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P takes Kt	R to K sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K 4th; and, as Black cannot	play 19. Q to Q 4th, 19. P to Q 4th, or bring out the King's Knight without immediate loss, he must have an inferior game.
3. Kt to K B 3rd		18.	Kt to K R 3rd
		19. Q to K R 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
		20. B to K B 2nd	R to K sq
		21. K to Q 2nd	R to K Kt 4th (ch)
		22. K to Q 3rd	K Kt to Kt 5th
		23. K R to K B sq	P to Q 4th
		24. Kt takes Q P	Kt to Q 3rd
		25. B to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
		26. K to Q 3rd	Q takes K P
		27. K to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q 5th (ch)
		28. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q Kt 4th
			A very weak move, which might have imperilled the game had his position been less strong. He ought to have played K R to B sq at once.
		29. P to Q R 4th	K R to B sq
		30. K to R 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
		31. B to K 7th	R to K B 4th
		32. B takes Kt	R to K 7th
			All this is very pretty and ingenious on the part of Mr. Jenkins.
		33. Q to Q B 3rd	R takes Kt
		34. Q takes Q	P takes Q
		35. B to K Kt 3rd	R takes B P (ch)
		36. K to R 3rd	R takes K Kt P
		37. R to K B 7th	Kt to K 6th
		38. R to Q B 7th (ch)	Kt to Q sq
		39. Q to Q B sq	P to Q 6th, and White resigned.

CHES IN LONDON.

Played between Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. GILBERT VENABLES, the former contesting sixteen other games simultaneously.

(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. V.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K R to K sq	Q R to B sq
2. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		This, again, is an utterly purposeless move, as, of course, White will not permit him to win the threatened Pawn. Why not play 20. P to K B 4th.
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. Q to Q 2nd	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd		This forces the exchange of Queens, which materially relieves the first player's game.
5. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd	21.	B takes Kt
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		He ought to have exchanged the Queens at once. The move in the text involves a badly doubled Pawn on the K B file.
7. P to Q B 3rd		22. Q takes Q	P takes Q
		23. B takes B	Kt to K 4th
		24. B takes P	Kt takes P
			A rash move.
		25. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
		26. B takes R P	R to K 5th (ch)
		27. R takes R	Kt takes R
		28. P to R 5th	P takes P
		29. P takes P	
			Far stronger than 29. P to Kt 5th. The Bishop and Queen's Bishop's Pawn now effectively prevent the adverse Knight from coming into play.
		29.	Kt to B 7th
		30. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 8th
		31. B to Q Kt sq, and Black resigned.	

CHES INTELLIGENCE.

THE STAUNTON LEGACY.—Under this title Messrs. Drayton and Son, of Holford-square, have introduced a most ingenious little novelty, which is certain to commend itself to the attention of chessplayers. It is in the shape of a portable recording chess board, so arranged that by means of a reversible lid the chess men are brought flush with the surface, and the board can be closed at any period of the game and the men retained in their places. Altogether it is quite a little gem.

WEST-END CHESS CLUB.—At the first general meeting of this club the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. Eccles; Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Gumpel; Treasurer, Mr. B. T. L. Thomson; Hon. Sec., Mr. A. Rosenbaum.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

The Very Rev. Dr. Walter Farquhar Hook, Dean of Chichester, died on Wednesday morning, in his seventy-seventh year. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, from 1829 to 1837, when he was appointed Vicar of Leeds. This living he held until 1859, when he was nominated Dean of Chichester by Lord Derby. In 1827 Dr. Hook was appointed Chaplain to George IV., and he has continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. During Dr. Hook's Incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds twenty-one new churches, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools were erected in the parish, and the parish church was rebuilt at a cost of £40,000. The late Dean was the author of a large number of works, including a "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which nine volumes have appeared, several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets. Among the latter was one "On the Means of Rendering More Efficient the Education of the People," which attracted much attention. In 1862 Dr. Hook was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

MR. TURNER, M.P.

Charles Turner, Esq., M.P. for South-West Lancashire, died on the 15th inst., at his seat near Liverpool, aged seventy-two. He was J.P. and D.L. for the county, and a magistrate and merchant of Liverpool, chairman of the East India and China Association, of the Liverpool Dock Committee, and of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. He sat in Parliament for Liverpool from July, 1852, to June, 1853; for South Lancashire, from 1861 to 1868; and from 1868 till the period of his decease for the south-western division. His politics were Liberal-Conservative. Mr. Charles Turner was son of Ralph Turner, a merchant of Hull; and was married, in 1843, to Anne, daughter of Charles Whitaker, Esq., of Melton Hill, Yorkshire, by whom he leaves issue.

THE HON. MRS. McDONNELL.

The Hon. Madeleine McDonnell, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel John McDonnell, of Glenariffe, in the county of Antrim, died on the 14th inst. She was born in 1844, the fourth daughter of Lord O'Hagan, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Charles Hamilton Teeling, Esq., of Belfast. The death of this lady, most popular and esteemed for her amiability and benevolence, has created deep sympathy, as she was the last survivor but one of the six children of Lord O'Hagan, who has had to mourn the loss of his only son and of four daughters, all in the bloom of early life.

The deaths are also announced of Rev. Allan Smith-Masters, of Camer, in the county of Kent, formerly Vicar of Tidenham, who changed his name from Cowburn to Smith-Masters on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, William Masters Smith, Esq., M.P. for Kent; of Lady Frances Ley, widow of John Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, Devon, and second daughter of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale, on the 12th inst., at Richmond-terrace, Whitehall; and of the Rev. George Thackeray, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and for thirty-five years Rector of Hemingby, on the 9th inst., at his Rectory, near Horncastle.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, all dated July 13, 1875, of Mr. Richard Minter Mount, formerly a solicitor of Canterbury, but late of Wingham House, Wingham, Kent, who died on Aug. 3 last, has just been proved at the Canterbury district registry by the Rev. Edward Allfree and John Callaway, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths, among other legacies, to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the Canterbury Dispensary (established 1836), £100 each, and the residue upon trust for his wife Isabel for life. At her death he gives £10,000 to the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, and the remainder to the South London Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's-circus, Southwark.

The will, dated July 20 last, of Major-General Nathan Smith Gardiner, late of the United Service Club, Pall-mall, and of No. 14, Regent-street, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by James Gardiner, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after bequeathing legacies to his trustees and certain of his cousins, leaves one moiety of his real estate and of his residuary personal estate to his said brother, and the other moiety upon trust for Mrs. Julia Elizabeth Gardiner, the widow of his late brother John, for life, and at her death to his said late brother's daughters.

The will, dated Nov. 5, 1866, of Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., formerly Governor of the Island of St. Helena, and late of Withecombe, near Exmouth, Devonshire, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by Sir Thomas Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G., the brother, John Gwilliam Stilwell and William Ford, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator bequeaths his furniture to his wife, Dame Clara Genevieve Elliot, and the income of the rest of his property for life, and at her death £100 to his daughter, Mrs. Russell, to purchase some token of the tender regard of himself and wife; one-third of the residue to his grandson, Clement Hope Pennell, and the other two-thirds to his two sons.

According to the *Liverpool Courier*, the late Mr. C. Turner, M.P., was possessed of property of various kinds to the amount of between £600,000 and £700,000, and he has included among his bequests, it is said, £50,000 to Mr. Charles Groves, of Liverpool, to be applied by that well-known philanthropist to charitable purposes.

The Duke of Cambridge concluded a series of garrison inspections by visiting, last Saturday, Woolwich, the headquarters of the Royal Artillery and the depot of all other branches of the service. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, General Sir Richard Airey, General Sir John Adye, and other officers of rank. The total force on the ground consisted of 116 officers, 3059 non-commissioned officers and men, with 1350 horses and eighty-four guns. This is the largest number of guns ever present at one time on the common. His Royal Highness and staff afterwards inspected the 81-ton gun, which is to be pierced through and through at the breech by a drilling-machine for the insertion of pressure-gauges to ascertain the most suitable description of powder for the gun.—On Monday afternoon a sham fight took place on Wimbledon-common between about 2000 of the Household troops. The men marched down by road through Putney. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar commanded the attacking party, consisting of two regiments of cavalry numbering from 1200 to 1400 men. The defending force was under Colonel Fletcher, and numbered 500 foot. The attacking party is said to have had the best of the engagement.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. COCKS AND CO., of New Burlington-street, have just issued a CATALOGUE of PIANOFORTE MUSIC by BRINLEY RICHARDS and GEORGE FREDERICK WEST. A list of more than 500 of the works, both original and transcript, of these eminent Composers is presented to the public post-free. So wide a range for selection, where all is excellent, cannot but be serviceable both to Teachers and amateurs.—Vide the Huddersfield Weekly News.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Strand, near St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—S. 2024. OCTOBER 23, 1875.